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It is understood that six out of the seven candidates who passed out from the Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode, and three out of the five passed out from the Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary, have already secured apprenticeship and are undergoing training, while the rest are yet to start their apprenticeship. It has been reported that some of the students who passed out of the Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary, are unwilling to go outside Rayalaseema and want to undergo apprenticeship in firms of their choice and this naturally causes delay in starting their apprenticeship."

Forward contracts in groundnut seeds in Adoni.

* 89 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Sri B. Bhima Rao) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ordered prosecutions against those who entered into forward contracts in groundnut seeds and carried on business in the said commodity at Adoni during recent years;

(b) whether it is a fact that such business is being carried on for more than a decade at Adoni and even after the introduction of controls;

(c) whether it is a fact that suits have been filed in the civil courts on the basis of such contracts;

(d) the reasons which impelled the Government to launch prosecutions notwithstanding the prevalence of such business for more than 12 years; and

(e) whether any discrimination has been made in launching charge-sheets and whether some personages have not been proceeded against and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) to (e) Since any statement by the Government on the facts relating to business done in forward contracts in Adoni or the reasons for the prosecutions may have a bearing on the merits of the cases now pending in Courts, Government must, with regret, decline to answer any of these questions or be drawn into any kind of argument regarding facts or reasons.”

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1952–53.

*SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ I wish, Sir, my hon. Friend Sri Bhima Rao were here to-day, so that he could be the first, as he generally is, to speak though on the side of the Treasury Bench. After the very severe warning administered by the Hon. Minister now in charge of Finance that any criticism that we may offer is not likely to have any effect on the present Government,

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we feel, Sir, it would be futile to indulge in this Budget discussion. Even a post-mortem examination would be of no avail because, within fifteen days, our friends on the Treasury Bench, however much they may be convinced of the criticisms that we make on this side, may not find it possible to carry out any suggestions that we make. Therefore, Sir, we must only indulge in a few general observations referring, perhaps by the way, to a few points to which reference has been made by the Hon. Finance Minister. I am surprised, Sir, that my friends on the Treasury Bench should feel so much despondent about the finances of this State. I have always maintained, Sir, that they are not so bad as to make us lose all hope, for the future development of the State. That note of pessimism runs through the speech of the Hon. Minister in charge of Finance. Unfortunately this feeling of despondency makes them advance the argument that the finances of the State are not so good as to grant even legitimate demands such as the improvement of the emoluments of teachers and the non-gazetted officers. My Hon. Friend Mr. Shetty in the course of his speech said that if even one rupee increase in the dearness allowance is given to non-gazetted officers, it will result in an extra cost of about Rs. 37 lakhs. Rupees 37 lakhs is not a very big amount taking into consideration the finances of this State and the amounts that the Government are spending on various other services. All that is necessary is the will on the part of the Government to give effect to this reform. My friend says in the end that he leaves it to his successors to decide. This Government want their successors to decide what they themselves could not decide in five or six years! That is a very sorry confession of lack of faith in themselves on the part of my Hon. Friends of the Treasury Bench. Their successors may well say that they have just come and require more time to consider. This consideration by the Government is going on for years. Meanwhile the sufferings of the non-gazetted officers who ought not to be allowed to suffer, continue. Sir, have the Government kept quiet during all these years without sanctioning schemes on account of financial stringency? Take the budget of any year. Government have undertaken new schemes. They have sanctioned new posts. They have incurred increased expenditure. I do not deny that most of them are very useful. But is not the improvement of the conditions of their own employees as important, I would say, even more important—as the introduction of new services. After all the services should be contended and happy. To the extent the Government feel and try to meet to the extent possible the needs of the services, to that extent they win the confidence of the services. Sir, what is happening now? There are more clerks, more officers but less work turned out in offices. That is why, I gave notice of a resolution in general to improve the integrity and efficiency of the services. It could not come up for discussion in this House. I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the return to the tax-payer for the large amounts spent on the services is not commensurate with the

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expenditure incurred. That is because, the Government want to get work done at cheap rates, and that work done at cheap rates is certainly bad. Sir, this is the policy that the Government have followed. The Government have not at all shown the vision and the foresight necessary in running a Government in leaving this question, after five years, to their successors to deal with.

“ Then we come to the Sales Tax and the Motor Vehicles Tax. The Hon. Minister in charge of Finance says that they have reached the peak out-turns in respect of these two taxes. Now the principle of retrogression will come into operation. Why not those who planned these taxation measures be also prepared for the principle of retrogression to come in at some time or other? What steps have this Government taken to cut down their ever increasing expenditure?

“ Therefore, Sir, the result will be very bad. All of a sudden 11-30
perhaps the Government of the future will be compelled to close a.m.
down some of the departments which have now been inaugurated with great gusto.

“ I must again refer to the question of the Non-Gazetted officers. My friend the Hon. Minister for Finance says it is a vexed question. It is not so. It is a question capable of easy solution. It vexes all of us because the Government have not thought it fit to give the Non-Gazetted officers any consideration. Sir, the result would be still greater deterioration in the efficiency and integrity of the services. The Hon. Finance Minister has observed that for financing capital works, our accumulated revenue reserves would be made use of. I say, Sir, it will be really vexed if something out of our revenue reserves built up during the Advisers' regime, is not made use of for upgrading our services. This Government had Rs. 43 crores as unattached reserves on the 1st April 1946, a legacy left by the Advisers' regime and they have been drawing upon them every year. There is nothing wrong in having done so, because these Rs. 43 crores were built up by the Advisers with a view to assist you in post-war development. They were intended for the proper execution of our post-war schemes. Hence we need not be apologetic as my friend the Hon. Minister for Finance is. The unattached reserves were not intended to be kept in a safe and we need not be simply looking at them as a miser. They were meant to be used. The claims of non-gazetted officers also must have received prior consideration along with our post-war development plans. Their lot should have been made better at all costs.

“ Sir, I find that as much as Rs. 8½ crores had been spent on our capital works out of our current resources. To my mind this is a wrong financial policy and is not accepted as sound in any part of the world. Otherwise the result will be increasing burdens on the tax-payer to finance capital works also. Taxes are meant to be raised only to meet current expenditure and debt charges due on loans raised for capital works. The Hon. Minister has stated that

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the balance in our reserves as it exists now, i.e., Rs. 19 crores, would be just sufficient to meet our capital commitments for another year or a little more. The Hon. Minister is hinting indirectly at new taxation for financing our capital works in future. If only some portion out of our current resources had been spent on upgrading our subordinate services leading to the efficiency and integrity of our administration, we would not have been faced now with the alleged 'vexed' question of grant of dearness allowance to our non-gazetted officers. The starvation of our essential services with a view to provide finance for our capital works is bound to weaken the integrity and efficiency of our whole administrative machinery.

"Then, Sir, I come to the really vexed question of famine in various parts of the State. I am really surprised to note the change of outlook that has come over our Hon. Revenue Minister. He seems to believe in the system of relief designed by him, without in reality giving any relief to any one. He was himself a critic of this system while he was outside. Simply because he holds the reins of power in his hands at the present moment he favours that system. To-morrow when he is out of office he may again join hands with me in criticising the future Government if it continues his present system of administering relief to the famine-stricken people.

"The extension of ordinary works will not by any means give relief to the suffering masses. Are the wages being paid to the labourers every day? The Hon. Minister is reported to have stated in a speech that the wages that are being paid to the labourers *now* are really higher than those obtaining during normal times. I request the Hon. Minister to read the Famine Code. I am surprised at his previous statement. He was himself a member of the Famine Code Revision Committee along with me and we have suggested specific reliefs that should be given to the famine-stricken people. The labourer will not suffer if he is given the wages prescribed in the Famine Code. He would be paid wages according to the current market prices prevalent at workspots. Instead of that, what is it that is being done now? Wages are paid once a fortnight or a month. The work is being check-measured once a week or fortnight. The bill is prepared and sent for being cashed. By the time it is cashed and the wages disbursed some time would elapse and the labourers would be hit hard in the meantime. The Government say that this difficulty arises because there are no contractors in those places to take charge of the works on hand and advance the necessary capital. That is a real difficulty which cannot be solved except by opening relief works under the Famine Code.

"I must now refer to the demoralizing way in which the Government are feeding the old and the decrepit with gruel. In its actual application, all sorts of people, in many class able-bodied individuals, are fed. In the Famine Code there is clear-cut provision for different categories of people. Children, children-in-arms,

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the disabled and the infirm who really suffer the intensity of famine are taken special care of under the Famine Code. Those who are strong and able-bodied are attached to the various relief works started in those places to relieve their distress. I would like the Hon. Minister to make a complete reading of the Famine Code and administer relief accordingly.

“ Coming to the availability of foodgrains in those drought-affected areas, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the officers who were sent to tour those places have examined this aspect of the question. What is the use of the State Government simply opening fair price shops? They must stock sufficient quantity of foodgrains in those shops to ensure steady and continuous distribution. Last time when we had famine in our districts Government took concerted action. Stocks of foodgrains worth crores were brought from far off places like Lahore to Guntakal. Wages were paid to the workers not in money but in the shape of grains, for that was the most urgent thing in need at that time. Of course, this system met with some criticism. No system could be perfect and is bound to be criticized. On the whole the result had been very satisfactory. It must be said to the credit of the Advisers that they did their job well in seeing that famine did not spread. The British considered it a shame and derogatory to their prestige if there was a single death due to starvation. But now, Sir, when we are having a popular Government, I must say that we are not alive to the same extent to our sense of responsibility for the people whom we all pretend to serve.

“ The question of cost should not be a consideration when we have to deal with famine. This Government have applied to the Government of India for loans and grants. They cannot absolve themselves of the responsibility of saving the lives of the people whether their requests are granted or not. In whatever places there have been adverse seasonal conditions, whether in Rayalaseema, Ramnad, North Arcot or Chingleput, the Government should see that people residing in those places are adequately fed and relieved of their distress.

“ No doubt the Government have taken some expeditious action. A separate Famine Commissioner has been appointed for the sole purpose of administering relief works in Rayalaseema. I am for the Famine Commissioner being vested with full authority to deal with the situation. He should not be allowed to wait for the sanction of Government every now and then, for affording relief to the poor folk of Rayalaseema. It usually happens that by the time the Government sanction relief measures, the urgency for relief would have elapsed. Such sort of thing should not be allowed to happen. All correspondence dealing with famine should be marked as ‘ Famine-Emergent ’ just as we did in the case of all correspondence relating to elections. Now that elections are over, I would request the Government to be very quick in dealing with all papers relating to famine areas.

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" I would request the Hon. Revenue Minister to review what all I have said and lay down a clear-cut policy for dealing with the prevailing famine conditions so that when the new Ministry comes into being it will carry it on and if possible liberalize it rather than sit again and formulate a new one. It will be very difficult for any new Land Revenue Minister who may come later to formulate a policy, because he will not be aware of the famine conditions as much as my Hon. Friend is aware of. Therefore I beg of him to devote his attention to this matter before he lays down his office.

" Then, Sir, I should like to refer to one or two points which were mentioned in the other House. I hope my Hon. Friend the Finance Minister will not call us either senile or frustrated when we make criticisms in this House. The hon. Member Mr. Gopala Reddi is reported to have stressed the need for the appointment of an Electoral Reforms Commission. Sir, I think there is nothing wrong with our Electoral Act and the rules framed under it. Everything wrong came out of the way in which the delimitation of constituencies was done. The Madras Government made up their mind and wanted the delimitation of constituencies to be done in a particular manner. A Delimitation Committee came here. It was not an independent committee, but a committee composed of certain Members of Parliament who belong to this State. Sir, if you look into the procedure adopted for bringing the 1935 Act into force, you will find that an independent Delimitation Committee was appointed, a committee which was not swayed by local prejudices and local feelings. But the present Committee came here and sat in this very Chamber and we all came here. I am not disclosing anything bad when I say that it was like a fish market rate. Nobody could be heard. Our reporter friends were here. The Committee was not seriously tackling the question of delimitation. My hon. Friend Mr. Gopala Reddi must thank himself if certain evils have crept into the elections, because the question of delimitation was not at all tackled properly. No Electoral Reforms Commission can rectify these defects. The Government here wanted certain things to be done in a particular manner and the Committee also practically endorsed their proposals. It was not fair to the public in general, let alone the other parties."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Was it fair to the Committee itself? "

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" There was no method in ascertaining public opinion. I was here then. The whole of this place was very crowded. It was very difficult to get a hearing and the whole thing was done hurriedly. So, Sir, whatever may be the results of the elections, we have to thank ourselves because we are responsible for all the evils that have crept in.

" As regards Prohibition, I am surprised that my hon. Friend Mr. Gopala Reddi seems to have felt some diffidence about it. I have also read a statement made by some other Minister that Prohibition is one of the causes of the failure of the Congress Party. I do not think, Sir, that it is a correct reading of the situation. If

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Prohibition has failed at all, it is largely because we are not strict in enforcing the Prohibition law. We interfere at every stage with the officers. We do not allow them to enforce the rules which we have ourselves framed. Just as in the case of controls, so also in the case of Prohibition, there is nothing wrong with the Prohibition Act and the rules framed thereunder or with the officers entrusted with enforcement. It is we that are responsible for the defects. It is our needless interference with the day-to-day administration carried on by the officers of the Government that is responsible for the present situation. With regard to controls, I have exposed so many cases in this House where we have interfered unnecessarily. There is no use blaming Prohibition. I am a Prohibitionist, I must confess. I believe in it and I am sure it can be successfully worked. In spite of its defects, I know it has brought contentment and happiness to many poor families in the State. It should be enforced. There is no going back. Let us see which Ministry or Government dare to go back on the policy of Prohibition and whether they will then be able to make an impression and face the electorate. It is not the Prohibition issue that led to the failure of the Congress Party to come back in large numbers. There were other causes. There were different causes in different places. I thought, Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister had some ideas regarding enforcement of Prohibition. He wanted to appoint a committee to go into the question. There was no need for a Committee. The Chief Minister had enough material to proceed. The Prohibition Enquiry Committee, of which the late Mr. Nachiappa Gounder was the Chairman, has given us enough materials to proceed. I do not think that we should blame Prohibition for any of the sufferings which have been our lot. Prohibition can be made a success. No referendum is necessary. Referendum is not an ordinary method; it is a very costly method of ascertaining public opinion. I felt, Sir, that I should not allow that idea to go unchallenged, believing as I do in Prohibition. I have always supported any Prohibition measure that has been brought forward here, much against the wishes of my hon. Friends on this side of the House. There is nothing wrong with Prohibition for a referendum to be taken with regard to it. All that is necessary is a strong man to enforce the Prohibition Law and the Rules framed under it.

“ I think, Sir, this is the last occasion on which I may speak. I may have an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Estimates, but I do not propose to deal with other topics in detail as the Hon. Minister himself has not dealt with them in detail. As a last request to the Hon. Ministers before they lay down their office, let me ask them to tackle this question of famine in all seriousness, lay down a policy and give effect to it immediately so that the lives of innocent people may be saved.”

* DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, the sands in the hour glass of this Legislature have almost run out. The pall of oblivion will be thrown over it next week. This is the last session and the last Budget which we can discuss. The budget

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speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister has been too short and too sweet. It is as sweet as saccharin which leaves a bitter taste in the mouth. I would not call this a budget; it is only a skeleton. I am afraid it will prove a skeleton in the cupboard of the State of Madras, because I do not see any suitable measure having been taken to solve the urgent and transcendent problem of food. All these years, the Government have been tinkering with the problem. The so-called Grow-More-Food campaign is a mere eye-wash. Time and again, on the floor of this House I have cried myself hoarse that we should solve the food problem which is staring us in the face season after season and year after year. All the palliatives and symptomatic treatments given to the problem will be of no avail. The Government should go into the root of the matter. We know that population tends to increase in a geometrical ratio while the means of subsistence tend to grow only in an arithmetical progression. So much so, population always outruns the means of subsistence. There is a regular race between population and production of food. You go on producing a little here and a little there, but the population increases by giant's strides. Who would be the winner in the end, it goes without saying. A similar situation arose in Western countries and they tackled it in a proper way and they succeeded and even exceeded the limits. Now the population has gone down so much that the Governments of some Western countries are now thinking of taking measures to increase the same. Family limitation is being abandoned because they have overstepped the bounds."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" In which country? "

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Most of the European countries—Germany, England and France—are now reconsidering the situation. They are now giving prizes for large families, for mothers who produce a large number of children. Perhaps they want more cannon fodder for another war which might come sooner or later.

" Sir, parents should be made to realize that although child-bearing is primarily their own affair, it is by no means only their own affair. It is essentially the concern of any and every community to determine the size of its own population and ensure its survival.

12 noon. " Sir, this population policy should be two-sided. One is under-population and the other is over-production and both should go hand in hand. The kernel of this problem lies in striking a balance between free parenthood and child-bearing and the population needs of the country or the community. So, Sir, unless this great problem is tackled in this fashion, there is no hope for our country and there is no hope for the whole world. Of course, it is too early for us or for the world to colonise the moon. In yesterday's paper I read that we will be able to colonise the moon within a generation. So, that is not in our hands now. The only thing that is possible is to solve the problem by curtailing or cutting down the population according to the quantity of food we can make available.

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I mean, we must reduce the number. Of course, this cannot be done immediately and you cannot solve it overnight and it may take one or two generations. But, this Government, before it lays down its office, should put on record their considered opinion in the matter, so that it might be a guidance to the coming Government. It is very easy to shirk one's responsibility by saying, we are at the fag-end of our term of office and we need not bother about it. But, Sir, we must go on dinning and dinning, so that people may carry the idea in their heads and plan accordingly.

“ Sir, I do not want to harp on so many other things. It is worse than useless doing so because so long as the Government keep their eyes and ears closed, there is no use in harping on so many things.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Then what is the suggestion of the hon. Member? What does the hon. Member mean by that and how does he propose to do it? ”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“ I mean that the knowledge about the technique of birth control should be spread far and wide so that people may practise it and understand its use. Simply the upper ten thousand or the upper middle-class alone practising birth control leaving aside the masses, will lead to greater evil. We must reach the masses and they should understand the problem. Then they will voluntarily come forward and try to limit their families. There should also be lack of sex activity on our part. We must see that each family does not beget more than two or three children. When other countries have shown us the way and have practised it, why not we also practise it? Of course, Government should take the initiative in the matter and our citizens also should understand the problem and try to co-operate with the measures of the Government. But, it is the prime duty of the Government to come forward and provide facilities for it to the common run of people. With these few words, I close, Sir.”

* SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am one of the defeated Ministers, but still, I am not here to criticise the Budget that has been presented. I only want to point out some experiences of mine during the last elections which revealed to me many things of which I was not aware while I was a Minister, so that they may be of some use—though they may not be of very much use for this Government—at least for the Government to come, to whom I may not have the opportunity of saying things through this House or any other House of Legislature. Perhaps this may be the last occasion that I might be speaking in a House of Legislature at all.

“ Sir, a visit to my district was an eye-opener to me. I refer to the way in which food controls in my own district had been working. It so happened because we on the Treasury Benches often work in water-tight compartments, in spite of joint responsibility. Sir, procurement is necessary. And, as long as the Government have the responsibility of feeding the people and as

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long as the supply is not equal to the demand, procurement will be necessary. Controls also will be necessary. But the difficulties of enforcing the controls and the way in which difficulties have been felt by the people were in many respects news to me. Sir, the harassment of small producers, during procurement about which I came to know only during the elections is something which every Government must try to avoid. My own district of Malabar, from the point of view of deficit in the matter of food, is the worst district in our State. We are accused of not producing. But, that is not true. Sir, my district is not following what the previous speaker was so strongly advocating, namely, birth-control. We produce more children than food. I think my district has got a population equal to that of four or five other districts put together. It is very deficit in food production and the food that is produced there in the shape of rice will hardly be sufficient to feed its people for four and a half months in a year. But, the total off-take of food in my district is about 5,000 tons a week and the worst-affected areas are the coastal areas of Malabar. I understand the Collector has been pressing upon the Government to give up procurement in the three northern taluks of Malabar, namely, Chirakkal, Kottayam and Kurumbranad. I was rather surprised at the figures of total procurement in these three taluks, which is only 3,000 tons for the whole year, while, as I said, the total off-take for the district is 5,000 tons per week. This 3,000 tons of procurement is got from a large number of small proprietors and cultivators. Their paddy was procured after giving them paddy only for four months and they are told that for the rest of the eight months they will be given cards so that they can purchase their requirements from the ration shops. After all, nothing is lost by not procuring this 3,000 tons, which is not even sufficient to feed the district for one week, because as I have already stated, the off-take per week is 5,000 tons for the district. So, Sir, when the whole production for the year is only 3,000 tons, the parties will not even mind a proportionate reduction. Then, for procuring these 3,000 tons, you have to keep the entire procurement staff and the supply staff. The most hated person now is the village karnam—the menon as he is called in Malabar, and menon means the accountant—and the harassment caused by that particular person is something which everybody has to take note of. This fact and the fact that the district authorities say that they can give up procurement in these taluks, because what they get is only 3,000 tons a year, while the off-take is 5,000 tons per week for the whole district should be taken into serious consideration. Nothing will be lost by giving up procurement, but much will be gained in the shape of goodwill of the people and the prowling about of procurement officers will also be avoided. If we are not able to do that, it means we at the top are not able to understand the real position.

“ Sir, I have no complaint that my district has not been dealt with fairly by this Government. But, I must say, certain things have been done without sufficient imagination, whatever might

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have been the handicaps. Sir, as I said, the food production in the district this year, will suffice only for about four and a half months and the reason for it is that they have never tried to increase food production there. For all the 150 or 200 years the magnificent sum that has been spent in my district on irrigation was only about Rs. 4,000. But only during the last four or five years some work was attempted and a major work, the Malampuzha project, which would bring in about 40,000 acres under cultivation and could give us about 20,000 tons of additional food supply, was taken up by the Government. It was taken up very earnestly and the work also proceeded very quickly. In 1950-51 the Government spent about 64 lakhs of rupees on that project and in 1951-52 they have spent about 84 lakhs of rupees on it, but then suddenly, because of the ease with which the work had proceeded much ahead of the programme—the Engineers, the Superintending Engineers and the Chief Engineer should be congratulated that they have been able to do things much ahead of the programme and had exceeded the 84 lakhs of rupees set apart for the work—they stopped further work. Imagine the huge amount of waste. Eight to ten thousand people have been working there day and night. Cement, stone and every other material and machinery are all there. But, suddenly you stopped the work. If you want to restart the work, look at the amount of waste. I am not speaking of the resentment felt in the whole area because the work has been slowed down. Of course, the Hon. Finance Minister has sugar-coated the pill by saying that they had to slow down certain projects and that, unfortunately, Malampuzha happened to be one where the cut had to be applied. The result of it is that the additional work which would have been completed by the end of 1952 or perhaps early in 1953 has been put off by at least a year, if not more, resulting in immense waste, not to speak of losing the chance of additional food coming in within a year. Such a thing, Sir, has to be avoided, and it is not too late even now for this Government to restart the work which had been stopped. Labour has not gone away, the machinery may not be spoiled and we may have the required result very soon.

• “Then, Sir, I want to deal with another matter, and here I should be excused for being a little bit parochial. This Government have done very much in the matter of education in Malabar. As I said, I have no complaint against them on this matter. They have converted the Government College at Palghat, I mean, the Victoria College, Palghat, into a pucca college of this State, and they have been kind enough to upgrade the Brennen College, Tellicherry, into a first-grade college. And here, I wish to say a word about the building for the Brennen College. Here, I think I shall be divulging a secret when I say that my personal influence with the Vice-Chancellor played not a little part in regard to the continuation of the affiliation of the Brennen College. I am personally interested in it. We have not been able to construct the necessary building for that college as per the requirements of the University rules, and I think the Vice-Chancellor was right in telling us, ‘if you Government people will not do things as required by rules, how can we ask

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other colleges to strictly observe the rules?' Sir, now we have acquired the necessary land for putting up building, a definite move has been made in the matter and no more time should be wasted in the construction of the necessary building. During the last two years, though provision was made, nothing was done in the matter. As we all know, the difficulty with Government is to make the start, and then the whole thing moves on. Now, the start has been made and further work will proceed. So I hope the University will not cancel the recognition as the college has now the necessary accommodation and equipment they asked for.

"Then, Sir, we are grateful to Government for giving us a first-class Headquarters Hospital at Kozhikode. I know the difficulties I had to get over in regard to that matter. Here, I have to refer to an unfortunate thing. Now, the hospital is two-thirds completed; only one-third remains to be completed. I understand a sudden brain-wave has come over the officers; for it seems they are saying that the remaining one-third work need not be carried out. We have already spent 30 lakhs on the hospital and what is further required to finish the work is seven or eight lakhs, to complete the construction of two more blocks. I understand the suggestion has now come to Government that if they spent two lakhs more on the old dilapidated hospital, we can save five or six lakhs. Sir, the old hospital has been given up altogether. If any money is spent on it, it will be a mere waste. The proposal reminds me of the proverb: 'Do not stitch new cloth to old cloth.' Similarly, do not spend good money on an old building. If you have not the necessary money now, finish the remaining one-third of the work in the next two or three years. Government need not demolish the old hospital building. There are several Government departments willing to take it over. There are some Government schools at present held in some rented buildings in Kozhikode. They are ready to occupy the building. So, do not spend anything on the old hospital building to house the hospital. It has been vacated and it has been closed there. So, my prayer is, finish the remaining work in the new hospital.

"Then, Sir, in the matter of electricity, we have been very unfortunate. As a matter of fact the entire Pykara energy is generated in Malabar, and yet it took thirty years for Malabar to get electric energy. Anyhow we must be thankful for small mercies and I am glad at least now we have got electric supply. If only we get the line from Palghat to Ponnani along the banks of the Bharatapuzha, and if that scheme is completed before the Moyar scheme is finished, then irrigation on both banks of that river will be easy and that will give us additional food. So, I request that line may be taken up and completed.

"Then, Sir, a word about Prohibition. I am an out-and-out believer in Prohibition. There may be mistakes in our Prohibition policy or in the working of Prohibition. I am one of those who are stoutly opposed to scrapping of Prohibition for any reason. Sir, I find in every stationery shop in Malabar, particularly shops where a number of students frequent, there is something sold, called

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culinary essence or banana essence or vanilla essence. This stuff is not essence as a matter of fact. For it is stated blatantly on the label of the bottle that it contains 80 per cent alcohol. It is in that way openly sold in the market. Then, in soda shops I have seen one ounce of this essence is sold with one soda. People ask for it and it is openly sold. Fortunately or unfortunately I have not tasted it. But I am told that it is as effective as a glass of whisky or brandy. So, Sir, that thing is going on in Malabar. It is being sold in shops and even students are taking it. Now, are we so helpless as not to stop this sale of alcoholic drink in the guise of culinary essence? I know the decision of the Supreme Court in the Bombay case under which the sale of medicinal preparations and culinary essence, cannot be prevented. But by our legislation in this State we have made drunkenness an offence, even though some members objected to it. So, under that Act people can be charged and convicted for drunkenness, and thus in this indirect way the fraud played by the sale of culinary essence can be stopped. I am told these essences are more injurious than even ordinary alcoholic drinks. At this rate I am afraid people will begin to take in rectified spirit also, for even that is a little bit of alcoholic drink. I appeal to Government to take steps to stop the sale of culinary essence and other similar essences.

"Sir, the Malabar Tenancy Amendment Act has been passed by this Legislature. There was then an agitation against it and even now there is agitation by one section of the people that it should not be brought into force. I know why they say so. A certain party throughout the elections was saying that that legislation is against the interest of the tenants. But really as soon as this legislation is brought into force, the immediate effect of it will be that the seventeen thousand suits now stayed in Court for arrears of rent will be dismissed. For, in the case of suits brought forward for arrears of rent from 1944 onwards, all prior rents should be treated to have been cleared off because the condition is that where rent is paid for a particular year, all the prior rent should be deemed to have been cleared. So, that is why the people are agitating not to bring that Act into force. I wish Government will not fall into that trap, but see that the Act is brought into force as quickly as possible, so that relief may be given to the tenants. Sir, I have not got anything more to add. I suggest that these points I have mentioned may be taken into consideration by this Government or the Government which may come in."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I listened with great interest to the speech of the new Finance Minister, in which he dealt with the budget for the whole of the coming year but asked for an immediate grant for the next four months. So far as I can see, the only object with which this budget is brought forward is to see that the Congress rule is made safe for the next four months. If all the Demands which are now brought forward are passed, it will not be necessary for the new legislature to meet, or even the new members to take the oath, for another four months.

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“ I was even more interested in the speech of the ex-Finance Minister made in the Assembly yesterday. He said in that House that a sum of seven crores had to be spent last year on the Police and that heavy expenditure had to be incurred because of the precautions taken by the Government as there was alleged fear of violence from a certain party. If there was no such fear, he said, it would have been possible to make a reduction of two crores and the Police administration could have been run on five crores of rupees. So, Sir, during the last year seven crores were spent on Police—and I take it from what the ex-Finance Minister said, that out of seven crores, two crores were spent to put down a certain party and those who supported that party. It means, two crores were spent for repression, for arming the Police, for increasing the number of the Police, for opening new Police stations and for giving the Police adequate equipment to put down the activities of that party. Now, Sir, Mr. Gopala Reddi was good enough to say that if that party were to revise their policy it would be easy for Government to save two crores of money. There will be a revision of policy if the Congress Party, which is in a minority in the new Assembly, steps aside and allows the majority of the Members to form the Government. There will be no party to be suppressed or held down at the point of the bayonet by the Armed Police if the administration is handed over, as it ought to be, to the United Democratic Front comprising the Communist Party, K.M.P. Party, Toilers' Party, Forward Bloc, etc., and Independents. Then there will be no question of repression and the result will be an immediate saving of two crores of rupees in the Police budget. On the other hand, if the Government of the minority Congress Party is re-installed, I feel that even seven crores will not be enough. For suppressing one party only, namely the Communist Party, the Congress Government had to spend two crores. But hereafter they will have to spend much more because they will have to suppress the Dravida Kazhagam, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Praja Party, Toilers' Party, Forward Block and all other parties that form the United Democratic Front.

“ I see that a conspiracy is now going on to flout the decision of the voters given at the polls. The result of the polls is clear enough for any one to see except the members of the Congress Party. Some leading members of the Congress Party say that it has become clear from the result of the polls that the people want the Congress to continue to run the administration. Nothing can be farther from the truth. Out of the 375 members elected to the Legislative Assembly, only 152 belong to the Congress Party and the remaining 223 are members of various other parties and Independents. Looking at the matter from the number of votes cast, we see that 66 lakhs of voters have voted for the Congress and one crore and 26 lakhs have voted for the other parties and Independents. Under these circumstances, to attempt to form a Congress Government will be flouting the will of the people and setting at nought the decision which the voters gave during the last general elections. The suggestion that the people have not

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given their verdict against the Congress Rule, the suggestion contained in statements recently made by such leaders as the President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee and Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, is palpably untrue. The people could not have given their decision in a more certain manner. They defeated almost all the important Ministers. I am not talking about personalities, Sir. I say that the defeat of the Chief Minister at the polls means that the policies pursued by the Government have been thrown out by the people. The Chief Minister was in charge of Home portfolio which includes the Police. It was during his regime that the Special Armed Police was formed and a policy of wholesale repression started in many districts including the Tanjore district in Tamil Nad. We see that those who were the targets of Police repression were specially supported and elected by the voters. The Communist Party member returned by the Mannargudi Constituency of the Tanjore district was, one who had been ordered to be shot at sight, but he was elected by the people by an overwhelming majority. It was alleged by the Congress Government that the Member who got elected from Tiruchirappalli was a conspirator, who would do violent, murderous and underhand acts. But the people have given a different verdict. The Member who got elected from Madurai was in detention when the election took place. By electing persons whom the Government kept in detention or ordered to be shot, the people have clearly shown that they do not approve of the policies of the Government. The Finance Minister also was defeated. That, I say, is a clear indication that the people did not approve of his policies. He levied sales tax on all and sundry articles at various points. Particularly the sales tax on foodgrains and salt was clearly opposed by the people. Time and again, representations were made that sales tax or any other tax should not be levied on foodgrains and salt which form the necessities of life for even the poorest of the people. Gandhiji, the Father of the Nation, fought against the tax on salt. But the ex-Finance Minister levied sales tax on salt and foodgrains to the tune of Rs. 6 crores. While he refused to remove the tax on salt and foodgrains, he was pleased to remove the entertainments tax on dramas, dance performances and music parties. Certainly people have given the clear verdict that such policies do not find favour with them. The third important Minister, Sri Kala Venkata Rao, was also defeated. He inaugurated the policy of giving away lands belonging to the public, under various pretexts. Tens of thousands of acres have been given away free to persons who suffered imprisonment. If the same policy is pursued, many members belonging to the Communist Party, Dravida Kazhagam and Dravida Munetra Kazhagam who have undergone imprisonment under Congress Rule also deserve the free grant of lands. The whole policy was wrong. The people revolted against it and gave the verdict in the recent general elections that they did not approve the giving away of lands to party members or favourites of M.L.As. The ex-Minister for Jails is sitting in this House. He also was defeated. I do not say it is a personal

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defeat for him, but it is a defeat for his policy of filling the jails with persons even for the commission of trivial offences. At one time the jails were so overcrowded and there was no accommodation for new convicts and he was forced to order the release of about two thousand convicts. His defeat also is a clear indication that the people did not approve the policy pursued by the Congress Ministry. In spite of all these clear indications, some Congress leaders are saying that the people have voted for the continuance of the Congress Rule, that the voters only rejected the present Ministers and that the people wanted new Ministers from the Congress Party to take up the administration. If you look at it, even from this point of view, the conclusion drawn is not correct. Every one in the Congress who was expected to become a Minister in the next Ministry was defeated. The President, Secretary and Executive Committee Members of the Andhra Provincial Congress were defeated. In Tamil Nad also, Presidents of various District Congress Committees who were thinking within themselves that they were the persons eligible to become Ministers were defeated. The Presidents of the District Congress Committees of Salem, South Arcot, Tanjore and Madurai, were defeated. The President of the Tirunelveli District Congress Committee also, who was said to be a prospective Minister in any Ministry formed by the Congress Party, was defeated. So the voters have given a clear indication of their mind by defeating not only the sitting Ministers but also the prospective Ministers."

SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"What about the defeat of the hon. Member himself?"

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"I did not contest any Assembly seat at all. I have recently filed my nomination for election to the Council and the election is yet to take place."

SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"Was not the nomination paper filed and the deposit lost?"

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"Perhaps the hon. Member is mistaking me for another Adityan who was elected to the Assembly."

"In spite of the clear verdict given at the polls and the Congress Party having a strength of only 152 out of 375, attempts are now being made to form a Congress Ministry. An Anglo-Indian member has been nominated to the Assembly. I find that he has already made a speech to the effect that the Congress Party alone should form the Ministry. As soon as a new Ministry is formed by the minority Congress Party, I expect they will nominate twelve persons for the Council even before they face the new Assembly and thus increase their party strength. Congress leaders are saying that, although the Congress Party is a minority party with a strength of 152 Members, the strength of other parties individually is still less."

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To some extent it is true, but that is no reason why the Congress should form the ministry. The strength of the other parties is as follows :—

Communists	..	..	61
K.M.P. Party	..	..	35
K.L.P. Party	..	..	15
Toilers' Party	..	..	19
Socialists	..	..	13
Muslim League	..	..	5
Commonweal	..	..	6
Forward Bloc (Marxist)			3
Scheduled Castes Federation			2
Justice Party	..	..	1
Independents	..	..	63

The Congress Party has been hoping that the other parties and 12-45
Independents would not combine and form a consolidated party. p.m.
That hope has been shattered. When various non-Congress parties and Independents combined and discussed their common basic programme, they found that there was a great deal in common among them. Communists said that they were for the peasants and workers. The Kisan Mazdoor Party also was for peasants and workers. 'Kisan' means 'peasant' and 'Mazdoor' means 'worker'. We found that the members of the Tamilnad Toilers' Party and the Forward Bloc (Marxist) also were for the peasants and workers. Fundamentally there was no great difference between the various parties and it was quite possible to combine on the basis of a common programme.

"On that minimum programme which has been published, the United Democratic Front has been formed. I am telling the House and the public that the number of members who have joined the United Democratic Front is greater than the Congress number of 152. I will give the exact number of the United Democratic Front on the 28th of this month. Let it be known that the number of the United Democratic Front, comprising, as it does, the Communists, the Kisan Mazdoor Party, the Commonweal Party, the Toilers' Party, the Scheduled Castes Federation and Independents, is greater than the Congress number. The Congress has been trying to drag within their net some Independents with a view to increase their number. It is stated in the papers that the Congress was able to increase its number by taking in three Independents from the Andhra area. But I do not know how far they have succeeded in capturing or getting any working majority."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"How is all this relevant to the Budget, Sir?"

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"It has got relation to the Budget in the sense that if the Congress party, which is in a minority, tries

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to form a Government, it will have to face a great deal more of expenditure. But if the other majority party is allowed to run the administration, as is desired by the public, there will be a reduction of expenditure, particularly on the Police department. Not only that; the Government will have the support of the people. If the Congress is to form the Government in spite of the clear verdict of the polls and in spite of their being a minority, then I ask, Sir, what is the use of all these elections, and why hold these elections at all."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I understand the hon. Member to say that there was no such chance for the Congress forming a Ministry. If so why continue to harp on it."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" I see that attempts are being made to form a Government by the minority Congress Party. I see this from the Budget, and the very demands now made are having that in view. They are not going to call the new Assembly for four months and they will continue the old rule and the old scale of expenditure for four months more. I had recently occasion to tour in various districts, particularly in Tamil Nad, along with the other Members of the United Democratic Front, Mr. Ramamurthi of the Communist Party and Mr. Govindaswami of the Toilers' Party. I feel it my duty to inform this House and the public of the nature of reception which was given to us. The tremendous enthusiasm of the public in giving us reception is a thing which must be noted, and unless the Government and the party in power take note of this, the future is likely to be very dark indeed. Wherever we went tens of thousands and even lakhs of people gathered, and they welcomed the United Democratic Front and its programme. They cried out ' Down with the Congress ; Down with the Congress Rule '. The people are hoping that after years of suffering, relief is coming to them, and if their hopes are dashed now, and if we tell them that the same old rule will continue, I do not know what the consequences would be. Not all the sums that the Government have now provided for the police would be enough to keep down the enthusiasm of the public and to keep down the people. If the Congress Government is formed, that Government will have to face not only the Communists but as I said, the other parties also. Hopes have been raised in the minds of workers that after five years of suffering a new era of prosperity is coming in. Hopes have been raised in the minds of the peasants that after all, they would be getting greater security of tenure and better wages. The teachers and the non-gazetted Government servants have, after years of fight, of prayer and of petition, are hoping that they will get some relief now. They have been praying once a week for relief. Now they feel that their prayers have been answered. If suddenly now their hopes are dashed to the ground by saying that the same old rule will continue and that there is no immediate relief for them, I say, and it is my duty also to warn the Government that there will be a great uprising among the people. The workers will strike. The peasants

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will demonstrate. The students will remonstrate. The shopkeepers will observe hartal. There will be such demonstrations that it will be impossible for the Congress Government to hold them down. The Government will find that their own non-gazetted servants have greater sympathy for the United Democratic Front than for the Congress. In the circumstances, it will be impossible for them to meet or keep down the upsurge of the mass feeling. I may tell them here, and through them the higher circles, that the temper of the people will not allow the continuance of the Congress Government, because this Government has been associated with the misery of the people, their wants and their grievances. The people are eagerly looking forward to a new and bright era, and if their hopes are dashed down, there will be a great mass upheaval which this Government will be powerless to put down. The Government do not have the resources to put that down. Therefore, Sir, I say that it will be in the interests of the country and in the interests of economy that a non-Congress Ministry should be formed. The Congress should take due note of the feeling of the masses, and allow the non-Congress parties to form the Government, in the interests of the people."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Mr. N. Ranga Reddi will now speak."

SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wanted to speak in the afternoon, but probably there are quite a good number of speakers in the afternoon and no one is speaking now. I take this opportunity of speaking for a few minutes."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" You wanted to speak to-day. That is why I called you."

* SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" It is all right, Sir. This is the last session of the Council, and perhaps most of us may not be in this House after this session. It is good that I am given an opportunity to speak on the floor of this House to-day. I have not been given an opportunity to contest the elections, and I cannot speak with much of authority so far as the grievances of the people are concerned. But from the little knowledge I have I can speak with some confidence that the working of controls has created a lot of discontent amongst the people. Wherever the candidates or their agents went, people began to put questions like ' You have been discriminating in regard to the distribution of foodstuffs. How can we expect any impartial treatment to be given by people who are elected to the legislature on the Congress ticket?' I did my level best to explain to the people that whatever Government came into power, that Government, if faced with shortage of foodgrains, would have to follow the policy of control. Whatever that is, the public are not satisfied with the working of the controls. I know the Congress Government introduced these controls with the best of intentions. But the people who actually worked the controls have not worked the controls properly. They have brought discredit on the Congress Government. Therefore, if many Congressmen have been defeated at the polls, it is not because the

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policy of the Government has not been accepted by the people, but it is because the implementation of the policy by the officials has not been proper.

"Sir, many inferences have been drawn by my hon. Friend Mr. Adityan from the failure of the Congress in the elections. It is too early to assess properly what are the causes that led to the defeat of the Congress candidates. A good number of reasons could be given. If my hon. Friend were to say that the policy of the Congress organization was not appreciated by the people and, therefore, the Congress failed, I would point out to him likewise that the leader of the Kisan Mazdoor Party Sri T. Prakasam was defeated in the election in a constituency in Madras City. If at all there is any place where the policy of a new party could be appreciated, one of the constituencies in Madras City, where the electorate is quite enlightened is just such a place. It is here that the policy of the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party should have been appreciated and their leader who was a candidate there should have been elected. But unfortunately, the party leader has been defeated. Mr. Ranga, the leader of the Krishak Lok Party was defeated at the polls, but thirteen of his stalwarts have been returned to the Assembly. Does it mean that, because a few men of a party have been defeated, that party's policy has not been accepted *in toto*? One hundred and fifty-two members belonging to the Congress party have been returned to the Legislature. If the Congress policy has not been accepted by the masses, how does it happen that as many as 152 have been returned? I am not able to follow the line of argument that has been taken by the hon. Member Mr. Adityan. If I can read the mind of the electorate, I would say that it has not made up its mind in favour of any one political party. They did not want any stable Government to be formed at the time when they voted for the Congress or other candidates. But I am sure that after these two months the electorate also should have understood that it has not voted wisely. People have been thinking of a stable Government in our State. It is not a case of the Congress Party attempting to form a Government at any cost. No party for that matter will be anxious to form a Government with a minority. My friend need not be anxious that the Congress Party with its minority is very anxious to form the Government and that it is going to perpetuate its rule. He has forgotten one central point and an elementary point, namely, that any student of politics will see that if a party offers to form a Government with only minority behind it, that Government will be thrown out the next moment by means of a no-confidence motion being passed against it. Next month, this Budget will come up again for discussion, and then, if the Government are in a minority, they will be defeated. Sir, I am not in the know of things, and I am an outsider. But it appears to me that if the Congress Party of 152 members are to form the Government, and they are not able to get additional strength to their party, they will not be able to survive for a month. Therefore, my friend need not be anxious

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that the Congress Party will continue and the Congress administration will continue. This is all one has to say about the point which has been raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Adityan.

“ Sir, I am really grateful to the Press and to the various people who have shown their sympathy for the distress in Rayalaseema. Rayalaseema has suffered very much, particularly this year. In previous years there might have been patches here and there subjected to famine. But it is a matter of deep sorrow that the whole area of Rayalaseema this year has suffered very much. People do not have drinking water. Their crops have failed. They do not have sufficient hay for their cattle. They have either been sent to other places or sold for a song.

“ Sir, I am rather pessimistic about the visits of the officers 1 p.m. to our districts. It is not as if the authorities are not aware of the distress prevalent in that area. As early as December 1951, the then Member of the Board of Revenue, Sri Subramanyam, came to Cuddapah and visited a number of places. He sent up a true report saying that that district was suffering from famine and that some remedial measures must be undertaken at an early date. A month later, another Member of the Board of Revenue, who is called Famine Commissioner, came to the district and traversed the same ground. Then came the Central Food Minister, Sri Munshi, who visited some areas and did not visit many others. It is now reported that His Excellency the Governor is going to visit some of these areas in Rayalaseema. I extend to His Excellency a hearty welcome. What I say is this. Everyone knows full well that the area is subject to famine and people are suffering. We want that something tangible and substantial must be done. We do not want the visitation of one officer after another and one Minister after another. Their visit means so much of expenditure. The ordinary officials are called away from their routine duties during the visit of these people as they have to attend on these officials and Ministers. So far nothing tangible has been done. If any remedial measures have been taken up and implemented, I would have been thankful. From December onwards, we know only of the visits of these officers one after another. They say, ‘Well, what can we do? Enough funds are not placed at our disposal.’ I learn that even now enough funds have not been made available. I am not able to understand why so many officials should go to the same area to decide whether the people are subject to famine or not. I am not letting out a secret when I say that a proposal was brought before the Land Revenue Commission, for the abolition of the Board of Revenue. But it was suggested that some of the Collectors were inexperienced and therefore the Board should be allowed to function. I thought that it was also right in a way. If the Collector sent a report and if the Government were not satisfied with it, they may then depute one of the Board Members to make a report. In this way, I thought the Board may be useful. But I do not understand why the Government should send more than one Member of the Board of Revenue to the same area, one after another. I am only sorry that much time and money is wasted over these visits, without any tangible results.

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“ Sir, my friends in the district, both official and non-official have suggested a number of remedies. Well, this is a time when we cannot get our money's worth, just as we can hope to get during ordinary times for the execution of any work. We are faced with a very difficult situation. We have to spend money on relief measures as liberally as the Britisher spent money on war efforts during war. The Government must not strictly adhere to the rules and regulations relating to the expenditure in normal times. They may have to treat some money spent here and there on the execution and implementation of certain projects as loss. Otherwise, the work will be delayed and people will suffer. At the present moment, the rules relating to the calling of tenders and giving the work to the lowest tenderers must be kept in abeyance. The Engineer, whoever he may be, should be given full discretion to accept any person as a contractor and get the work done immediately.

“ In Rayalaseema, people have been suffering acutely for want of drinking water. This problem has not been tackled. Irrespective of the fact whether there is a well in every village or not the Government must sink more wells in every village. This will go a long way in alleviating the water famine that is prevalent in those districts. Let it not be considered that one extra well in a village would be superfluous and would be a waste of money. My own opinion is that if money is spent on the sinking of an additional well, it would not be a waste. The Government will be providing a very good amenity for the villagers who are now badly in need of this particular amenity.

“ My hon. Friend Sri Suryanarayana Rao was mentioning that Sri Gopala Reddi was not right in speaking in the other House against Prohibition. I have been thinking for a very long time.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I am thinking how far it is relevant to refer here to his speech in the other House. He is not even a Minister.”

* SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Inasmuch as Sri Suryanarayana Rao was allowed by the Chair to refer to the speech of Sri Gopala Reddi, I too had to refer to that speech. Otherwise, I would not have done that.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have had to think about it. If it was only one Member who referred to him I allowed it to pass. But if Member after Member were to refer to his speech in the other House, it will not be in order.”

SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I only wish to mention that some hon. Members have objected to the criticisms levelled against the working of the Prohibition Act. I was feeling for a very long time that the Prohibition Act was not a complete success. But I did not have the boldness to express my opinion on the floor of the Legislative Council. However, when I found that a leader of the Congress organization who had also held a very high position

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had belled the cat and said that the Prohibition Act had not probably been a success, I thought he has given a correct lead in the matter. He said that the whole question must be examined thoroughly and a decision arrived at as to whether the Prohibition Act should continue or not. It is not only in the Legislature, but outside also, I have found that other friends who had held the portfolio of Prohibition in the Ministry have spoken in the same strain. I am not anxious to quote the names of particular individuals. I wish to quote their names only because they have held the portfolio of Prohibition. Sri Koti Reddi was a Minister who held the portfolio of Prohibition for about a year during Sri Prakasam's Ministry and therefore he has a complete knowledge of the working of the Prohibition Act. About a year ago, in one of the Prohibition meetings presided over by the Collector, Sri Koti Reddi said that the Prohibition Act was a thorough failure. His statement was published in the 'Mail' with very bold and big headlines. I am mentioning all these points only to show that this is a matter which requires further consideration. It is true we launched on this scheme with great hopes. May I tell you, Sir, that when I made my maiden speech as a member of the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1937 praising the introduction of Prohibition, I expected that it would bring considerable good to the people. But my experience, after the introduction of Prohibition, of the way in which the Act has been working, and of the way in which very many people have taken to illicit distillation makes me feel that some revision of that policy ought to be made. Otherwise, we will be losing so much revenue and at the same time, the people will not be benefited to the extent they must be benefited.

"It is a well-known fact that famine and distress are prevalent in Rayalseema. To-day I have received a communication from some friends in Rajampet where the debtors to the 'Land Mortgage Bank' are being compelled to pay their instalments of debt. Ordinarily, the debtors will not be compelled to repay the money when there is distress and famine. My friends have written to me to say that a deputation waited on the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to request him to see that the decree debts were not collected and their collection postponed. It seems the Registrar has told them that they have to approach the Government as there was no provision for postponing the collection of the instalments. May I request the Government to order the postponement of the collection of instalments from the people of this area which has been declared a famine area, and thus give some relief to the suffering ryots.

"I wish to say a few words with regard to the Government College at Cuddapah. I am grateful to the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, Sri Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, for having given permission to convert the Second Grade College into a First Grade College. When that permission was granted, we did not have all the required facilities. Even now, the College Committee, of which I happen to be the President, is experiencing great difficulties with regard to the completion of the construction of hostel

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building which we promised to construct. We collected a sum of Rs. 2,30,000. But all that sum could not be devoted to the construction of the hostel building itself. Last year when permission was given. . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I do not think it is wise to say all these things to the Vice-Chancellor." (Laughter.)

* SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" As the Vice-Chancellor and the members of the Government are here, I wish to take the opportunity of bringing to their notice the difficulties that we are experiencing. Last year, when permission for the conversion of the College into a First Grade College was given, it was stipulated by the University Commission that two new blocks must be constructed. At that late stage, to get any assistance from the Government for the construction of the two blocks was an impossible thing, as we know that the Government move very slowly. The College Committee which had some funds at its disposal thought it best to divert a portion of that amount for this purpose and so we spent about Rs. 30,000 to construct the two blocks. We are now unable to get that sum of Rs. 30,000 from another source and finish the construction of the hostel. The University authorities have been compelling or rather insisting that the College hostel should be completed without delay. Otherwise, I think the recognition for the First Grade College might be withheld or might be modified, or I do not know what they will do. May I appeal to the Government to step in immediately and take over the construction of the hostel building and see that it is completed before the college reopens by June 1952? We have no funds and so cannot do this job ourselves. Hence my request to the Government to come to the aid of the College and complete the hostel building. I have nothing more to add."

SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—" ఆధ్యక్ష, ఈ బడ్జెట్‌ను విషయం జరుగుచున్న చర్చ"

1-15 JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Let us understand P.m. at least on this last occasion what my hon. Friend says. If he speaks in English we shall be very thankful to him."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I think the hon. Member has since taken a vow not to speak in English." (Laughter.)

SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—" నేను తెలుగులోనే మాట్లాడు తానని చెప్పే ప్రమాణమేమీ లేనుకోలేదు. కాని, మనము భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రం నాంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో ఉన్నాము, అది వెంటనే విద్యుదాంశం, శాస్త్ర సాంకేతిక వికాసం ఉండాలి. అందుకు అందరూడ సాధ్యమైనది కోరుతున్నాను. ప్రస్తుత స్థితి, ఒకరు ఒక భాషలో మాట్లాడితే ఇంకొకరు ఇంకొక భాషలో మాట్లాడడం, ఒకరు మాట్లాడుతూ ఇంకొకరికి అర్థంకాకపోవడం, ఇదంతా చాలా అస్వభావికముగా ఉంది. నాకు దైవవశాత్తు ఇంగ్లీషు తెలుగు, కనుక ఇంగ్లీషులో మాట్లాడగలను. కాని ఇంగ్లీషు రానివారి విషయం ఏ రీతిగా ఉంటుందో అలా

19th March 1952] [Sri Mothey Narayana Rao]

చించవలసియుంటుంది. భాషా ప్రయత్న గాష్ట్రాలే గనుక ఉండేనట్లుంటే ఇటువంటి అస్వభావికమైన, అసహజమైన పరిస్థితి ఉండదు. కనుక భాషా ప్రయత్న గాష్ట్రాలు అవశ్యం విర్వహించాలను. ఇందుకు గాను స్వామి సీతారాంగారు అవసరమైతే సత్వ గ్రహము కూడ చేయదలచుకొన్నారు. ఇందుకు అందరి తోడ్పడవలెని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు ఇక్కడ తెలుగు తెలిసిన మంత్రాలు గూడా ఉన్నాయి గనుక తెలుగులో మాట్లాడినా పరివాలేదు. కనుక తెలుగులోనే మాట్లాడదలచుకొన్నాను.

“ఈ బడ్జెట్ పైన ఇప్పుడు చర్చించడం అనేది కేవలం కంప్యూటేషన్, ఆర్థిక రోజునం వంటిది తప్ప మరేమీ ప్రయోజనకరమైనది కాదని నా అభిప్రాయము. ఎందుచేతనంటే ఈ సభలో ప్రస్తుతమున్న సభ్యులలో అనేకమంది ఎన్నికలలో నిలబడనివారు, నిలబడి ఓడిపోయినవారు, మరికొంతమంది నిలబడి వదులుకొన్నవారు ఉన్నారు. ఈ బడ్జెటును మరల కొత్తగా ఎన్నికైన శాసన సభ్యులు వర్తించవలసి యుండును, గనుక అటువంటి స్థితిలో ఈ బడ్జెటును గుంచి ఇక్కడ చర్చ జరుపడం చాలా అస్వభావికంగా ఉంటుంది. ఏమీ ప్రయోజనములేదు కూడా. అయినప్పటికీ ప్రస్తుతము ఈ ప్రభుత్వము చేయవలసినటువంటి రెండు, మూడు విషయాల గురించి మాత్రము మాట్లాడుట సమంజసముగా తోస్తున్నది. కనుక ఆ విషయాలు మాత్రము మాట్లాడదలచుకొన్నాను.

1. మన ప్రభుత్వంలో ఆహారపరిస్థితి చాలా క్లిష్టంగా ఉన్నదని మనందరికీ తెలిసిన విషయము, అందులో ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమలో ఈ పరిస్థితి మన విషాదకరంగా వుంది. ఈ విషాద పరిస్థితి ఈనాడే ఏర్పడింది కాదు. ఏనాడో ఇదివరకే ఏర్పడింది. మూడు నాలుగు మాసాల క్రిందటనే ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడుతుందిని సూచనగా తెలిసింది. ఇది తెలిసికూడా ప్రభుత్వము ఇంత విషాదస్థితి వచ్చేవరకు దీని విషయమేమీ ఆలోచించకుండా ఎందుకు అలక్ష్యము చేసిందో అర్థం కావడం లేదు. ఇట్లు తగలబడి రావూంటే నూతులు ప్రవ్వడం ప్రారంభిస్తున్నట్లుంది, ఈ ప్రభుత్వ వైఖరి. ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో టైము పరిస్థితి ఇంత క్లిష్టంగా అయిపోయి అక్కడ ఉండే ప్రజలు అన్నమీ నారాయణ అంటూ కడుపులు చేపట్టుకొని ఇతర దేశాలకు వలస పోతుంటే ఇంకా ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము దీన్ని గురించి ఏమీ చేయడమా అని ఆలోచిస్తూ ఉంటే, పరిస్థితి ఎంత దౌర్భాగ్య స్థితిలోవుందో, ప్రభుత్వము ఎంత బాధ్యతారహితముగా ప్రవర్తిస్తోందో ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చు. నిజంగా ఈ దారుణ పరిస్థితిని ఎదుర్కొని నివారించవలసినట్లుంటే గత డిసెంబరు మాసములోనే దీనికి కావలసిన కార్యక్రమము ప్రభుత్వము ఏర్పాటుచేసి ఆ కార్యక్రమానికి కావలసిన డబ్బు కూడా ఆప్పుడే సేకరించి ఉండవలసినది. అంతేకాకుండా ఆ కార్యక్రమాన్ని కూడా ఆప్పుడే ముగిసే పట్టుదలతో ప్రారంభించి యుండవలసినది. కాని అటువంటిది ఏమీ చేయకుండా ఇంతవరకు పూరకుండా ఇంత నిర్లక్ష్యము చేయడమంటే ప్రభుత్వమును సడిపించుచున్నటువంటి వాయొక్క, ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులయొక్క నిర్లక్ష్యమే దీనికి కారణమని చెప్పవలసి యుంటుంది. సోని ఇప్పటికైనా దీనికి ఒక గూఢము ఏర్పడి ఒక కార్యక్రమము ఏర్పడినదా అంటే అది కూడా లేదు. ఇప్పటికైనా ఏదో విధంగా కనులు ప్రారంభించి ఆ టైము ప్రాంత ప్రజలకు సహాయము చేయడమే లేకపోతే అహరథానాలు ఆ ప్రాంతములకు డిగులుతి చేయడమే అనేది ఏదీ కన్పించడము లేదు. ప్రజల అర్థము లేక మాడిపోతూ ఉంటేకూడ ప్రభుత్వము చలించకుండావుంది. ఇంతకుముందు నేను గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో పర్యటించినపుడు అక్కడ సల్మాడు తాగికానుంది చిత్తూరు జిల్లానుంచి, ఇంకా ఇతర జిల్లాలనుంచి ఎంతో

[Sri Mothey Narayana Rao] [19th March 1952]

మంచి అన్నాకురులై ఆకలి భాగకు ఓర్వలేక కడుపులు చేత పట్టుకొని, ఇళ్లు వాకిళ్లు వదలి అన్న మా నారాయణ అంటూ ఇతర ప్రదేశాలకు వెళ్తుంటూ ఉండటం కను గొన్నాను. ఇంతటి పరిస్థితి వచ్చేవరకూ ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వము ఏమి చర్యలు తీసుకోకుండా నిర్లక్ష్యము చేసింది అంటే ఇది ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వము అని అనుకొనడానికి అవకాశము లేదు. ప్రభుత్వము ఎంత బాధ్యతారహితముగా, నిర్లక్ష్యముగా ఉండో సూచించు తుకు, ఆశ్చర్యమైన, విచిత్రకరమైన ఇంకో విషయమేమనగా క్రిందటి నెల 27 న తేదీం మేము కొన్ని గ్రామాలకు వెళ్లినప్పుడు టైమ ప్రాంత ప్రజల సహాయార్థము అక్కడి ప్రజల సహాయముతో కొంత భాగ్యము గడ్డి ప్రాగు చేశాము, కాని ఆ ప్రాగు చేసిన భాగ్యాన్ని, గ్రామాన్ని టైమ ప్రాంతాలకు పంపునట్లు ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరినప్పటికీ ఇప్పటివరకు వాటిని పంపిచే ఏర్పాట్లేమీ చేయకుండా ఉన్నాయి. నేను సుమారు 50 గ్రామాలు తిరిగి ప్రజలతో మాట్లాడినాను. ప్రతి గ్రామములోను వారి వారి శక్తి బాధి భాగ్యము, గడ్డి ఇవ్వడానికి ప్రజలు సిద్ధముగా ఉన్నారు. కాని వాటిని టైమ ప్రాంతాలకు అందజేయడానికి ఏలులేని పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడింది. ఈ విషయాన్ని గురించి మన ప్రధానమంత్రి గారికి వ్రాసు కొన్నాము, వారికి తెలిగ్రాములు పండా ఇచ్చాము. కాని ఇంతవరకు ఏమీ జరుగ లేదు. కేంద్ర ప్రధాన మంత్రి కూడా వ్రాసుకొని తెలిగ్రాము ఇచ్చాము. ప్రజలు ఈ విధంగా ముందుకువచ్చి కావలసిన భాగ్యాన్ని ఇస్తూ యాదీనప్పటికీ కూడ, ఆ భాగ్యాన్ని టైమ పీడిత ప్రజలకు అందజేయడానికి ప్రభుత్వానికి కష్టంగా ఉంది. అంతేకాకుండా, ప్రస్తుతము మా జిల్లా దూకుకున్నట్లయితే భాగ్యము ఎక్కడ పడితే అక్కడ మూలుగుతూ ఉంది. దాన్ని అమ్ములన్నా కూడా కొనుక్కోనే దిక్కు లేకుండా ఉంది. ఫ్యాక్టరీలకు ఇస్తామంటే, ఇప్పుడు తినుకొన్న భాగ్యానికే డబ్బు రావడము లేదు, మాకు అక్కరలేదు అంటారు. ఒక మిల్లు యజమాని తనకు ప్రభుత్వంవద్ద నుండి 2 లక్షల రూపాయలు భాగ్యానికి అంకా డబ్బురాలేదు, ఇంకా భాగ్యము తీసుకొని ఏమి చేసేది, మా గోడౌన్సులన్నీ నిండి పోయినవి, భాగ్యము ఉంచడానికి కూడా చోటు లేదు, అని వెచ్చారు. కనుక ఆ రోజున రైతు తాను పండించే భాగ్యాన్ని కొనే వాళ్లు లేక అమ్ముకొనడానికి కూడా అవకాశము లేకుండా ఉంది. భీమవరం తాలూకాలో భాగ్యం అమ్మకం జరుగడంలేదు. రైతులు వన్ను కట్టుకోడానికి కూడా భాగ్యం అమ్మలేక పోయినారు. ఏ 20 గారు వస్తువులో బ్యాంకులలో తాకట్టు పెట్టి వన్నులు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి చెల్లించి పీటి ఏర్పడ్డది. అందరేదంతో ఈ నాడు ఒక ప్రాంతంలో ఆహార దాన్యాలు కుప్ప తెప్పలాగా కొనే దిక్కు లేకుండా ఉంటే, మరో ప్రాంతంలో తిండి లేక ప్రజలు మలచు మాడి పోతున్న కృత్రిమ పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడ్డాయి. ఈ రాయలసీమలో టైమ దేవత లాండవమాడుదూ ప్రజలు అన్న మా నారాయణ అంటూ ఆలమటిస్తూ యుంటే, పండిన ప్రాంతాలలోని భాగ్యాన్ని అక్కడికి పంపించే అవకాశము కూడా లేకుండా ఉంది. భాగ్యాన్ని ఒకచోటనుండి ఇంకొక చోటికి పంపించేవలెనంటే, రైల్వే వాగన్ను కావలసియుండునని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వపు అంగీకారము కావలసియుం టుందని అనవచ్చునేమో కాని, మా జిల్లాలలో కావలసినట్లే ఈ భాగ్యము పంపణి కొరకు 5 వందల లారీలు ఉన్నాయి. వాటిని ఉపయోగించి రాయలసీమకు భాగ్యాన్ని పంపవచ్చు. ఈ 5 వందల లారీలతో భాగ్యాన్ని ఏగుమతి చేసినట్లయితే కావలసిన ఆహారము 3 రోజులలోనే ఆయా ప్రాంతాలకు చేరిపోతుంది. ప్రజలు ఇంత సహాయము చేస్తామని ముందుకు వచ్చినప్పటికీ కూడ ప్రభుత్వమేమి చర్య తీసుకో కుండా ఉంది. ప్రజలే ఒకచోటనుండి ఇంకొక చోటికి భాగ్యాన్ని తీసుకుపోవచ్చు

19th March 1952] [Sri Mothey Narayana Rao]

ననుకొంటే ఇప్పుడు అమలులో ఉన్న కంట్రోల్స్ వల్ల మధ్యలో ఎవరైనా పట్టుకొంటారని భయపడుతారు. ఇప్పుడు రాయలసీమలో నేగాకుండా, చిత్తూరు, నెల్లూరు గుంటూరు జిల్లాలలో కొన్ని చోట్లకూ ఈ ట్రేడు ముప్పు ఉంది. ఈ ట్రేడు పరిస్థితిని తొలగించాలంటే వెంటనే కంట్రోల్స్ ను రద్దు చేయవలసియ్యింది. కంట్రోల్స్ రద్దు అయి, ఒక చోటనుండి ఇంకొక చోటికి థాన్యము యధేచ్ఛగా వాగలిగితే ఈ ట్రేడుకు 3 రోజులలో నివారణ అవుతుంది. ప్రస్తుతము గుంటూరు జిల్లా పరిస్థితి చూచి నట్లయితే తెనాలి తాలూకాలో కావలసినంత థాన్యము ఉన్నది. అక్కడ ఈ విధాని పండినట్లు క్రిందటి కొన్ని సంవత్సరములలో వి. సంవత్సరంకూడ ఇంత బాగా పంటలు పండలేదని అక్కడి ప్రజలు చెప్పారు. రేపల్లె తాలూకాలో గూడ ఈ సంవత్సరము చాలా బాగా పండిందని చెప్పారు. కాని అదే జిల్లాలో ఉన్న పల్నాడులో ప్రజలు తిండిలేకుండా వున్నారు. ఇట్లు పల్నాడులో ప్రజలు తిండిలేకుండా అవస్థపడుచుండగా అదే జిల్లాలోనే దానికి సూర్య మైల్ల దూరంలోవున్న పంట సమృద్ధిగా పండిన రేపల్లె నుండి థాన్యము పల్నాడుకు వెళ్లుటకు వీలులేకుండా ఉంది. ప్రజలు కూడా ఒక చోటనుండి ఇంకొక చోటికి థాన్యము తీసుకొనిపోవడానికి ఎవరైనా పట్టుకుంటారని భయపడుతారు. అదేమాదిరి పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలో కూడ కొద్దిచోట్ల కొంత ఆహార కొరత ఉన్నది. మరికొన్ని చోట్ల రైతులు థాన్యాన్ని అమ్ముకోలేనంత పరిస్థితిలో ఉన్నారు. వీనికంతకు కారణము కంట్రోల్స్. ఈ కంట్రోల్స్ గనుక ఇప్పటికైనా రద్దు చేయక కొనసాగించినట్లయితే పరిస్థితులు ఇంకా విషమించి పోగలవని చెప్పగలను. రాష్ట్రములో థాన్యము ఉండినప్పటికూడా ఆ థాన్యాన్ని కావలసిన చోట్లకు ప్రభుత్వము సరఫరా చేయలేక పోతున్నదంటే, ఎంత అసమర్థతగల ప్రభుత్వమో అలా చింపుకొనవచ్చును. అందుకు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి నేను చెప్పునదేమనగా, ఈ లభ్యమయ్యే థాన్యాన్ని వెంటనే ఆయా ట్రేడు ప్రాంతాలకు పంపేటట్లు ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసి ఉంది. గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో వేలవారిది బస్తాల థాన్యాన్ని ఇచ్చుటకు సిద్ధముగా ఉన్నారు. అదిగాక ట్రేడు ప్రాంతాలలో పశుగ్రాసముకూడ చాలా కొరతగా ఉంటుంది గాబట్టి కావలసినంత గడ్డిని కూడ ఇచ్చుటకు ఇప్పటి ప్రజలు సిద్ధముగా యున్నారు. అంతేకాకుండా మా జిల్లాకు పదివేల పశువులు పంపించినప్పటికి వాటిని పరిరక్షించడానికి కూడ సిద్ధముగా ఉన్నారు. అంతకు కావలసినట్లే 25 పశువులకు ఒక మనిషి ప్రకారము వాటిని చూచుకోటకు వచ్చినప్పటికి, ఆ మనుష్యులకు కూడ ఉచితంగా తిండిపెట్టి పశువులను గూడ మేపి 2 మాసములువరకు ఉంచుకొని తరువాత వెనుకకు పంపడానికి కూడ ఆభ్యంతరం లేదు. ఇదేవిధముగానే కృష్ణా జిల్లాలోగూడ ప్రజలు సహాయము చేస్తారని చెప్పుటకు ఏ మాత్రము సందేహము లేదు. కనుక ఆ ట్రేడు ప్రాంతాల పశువులను రైల్వే వాగన్లలోగాని, ఇతరవిధాలుగాగాని పంపి ఏర్పాటుచేసినట్లయితే వాటిని బాగా మేపి 2 మాసాలు గడచిన తరువాత వెనుకకు పంపించవచ్చును. ప్రజలు ఇంతటి సౌకర్యాలు చేస్తూయండి కూడ వారు ఇంత ఉదార స్వభావము గలిగి కావలసిన సహాయము చేయడానికి సిద్ధముగా ఉన్నాకూడా, ప్రభుత్వములో చలనము కన్పించడం లేదు. ఇది ఎంత విచారకరమైన పరిస్థితి అలా చింపుకొనవచ్చును. పోనీ, ఇప్పుడైన వెంటనే ప్రభుత్వము తగు చర్యలు తీసుకోవలసిందని నేను ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.

“మరొకవిషయ మేమంటే ఈ ట్రేడు ప్రాంతాలలో మొదటనుంచి ఖాదీ కర్రలను బాగాగా జరుగుతుంది. ఇక్కడ ప్రజలందరు అడవాల్లు, బిడ్డలు మొదలుకొని మాకందరికీ నూలు తీయడం బాగావచ్చునని, మాకు గనుక రాత్నాలు ఇప్పినే కావలసినంత

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నూలు తయారు చేసి ఇస్తాము అని చెప్పతున్నారు. ఇక్కడ గ్రామ సౌభాగ్య మంత్రి గారు కూడ ఉన్నారని గనుక అక్కడి ప్రజలకు కావలసిన రాట్నాలు సప్లయ చేయించి నట్లు లే బాగుంటుంది. ఇంతకుముందే ఒక పత్రికలో వదిలినాను. గ్రామ సౌభాగ్య సంఘము కావలసినన్ని రాట్నాలు ఇవ్వలేకుండున్నదని వ్రాశారు. ఈ రాట్నాలు గనుక ప్రజలకు సప్లయ చేసినట్లయితే, వారు కావలసిన నూలు తయారు చేయగలుగుతారు. అప్పుడు ఈ బట్టికొరత కూడ కొంతవరకు శరిష్కారము చేసి నట్లుకూడ అవుతుంది ఈ విధంగా ప్రజలకు సహాయం చేయడానికి ఎక్కువ మార్గాలు అనుకూల పరిస్థితులు ఉన్నప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వము యింకా దీన్ని గురించి ఏమిచేద్దామో అని ఆలోచిస్తూ యుండడము చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయం. ఇప్పటికైన దీనినిగురించి చక్కగా ఆలోచించి సరైన మైన చర్యలు తీసుకోవటకు వెంటనే ప్రయత్నించవలసినదని వ్రాశివున్నాను. మా జిల్లాలో ఈ మాదిరి బియ్యాన్ని ప్రోగు చేశామని, దీన్ని పంపే విర్వాట్లు చేయవలసిందని ప్రధాన మంత్రికి తెలిగొనిచ్చి 22 రోజులు అయింది. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వ ప్రధానమంత్రికి కూడ తెలిగొన్నాు ఇచ్చినాము. కాని ఇంతవరకు ఎవరు ఏమి చర్య తీసుకొన్నట్లు కన్పించదు. ఈ విషయము ఏ మాత్రము ఆలస్యము చేయదగింది కాదు. కనుక సత్వరమే ఇందుకు విర్వాట్లు చేయవలసిందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ముఖ్యంగా కాంగ్రెసు ఎన్నికలలో పరాజయము పొందిందంటే, దానికి కారణము ఈ ఆహార సమస్యేనని చెప్పడానికి ఎంతమాత్రము సందేహము లేదు. అందు లోను ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలో ముఖ్యంగా ఆహార ధాన్యాలను ఎక్కువగా ఉత్పత్తి చేసే జిల్లాలో కాంగ్రెస్ ఓడిపోవడానికి కారణము ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క ఆహారపద్ధతే. మేము సమృద్ధిగా ఆహారము పంపిస్తూ యుండినాడ తినడానికి ఆహారము సరిగాలేదు. మన ప్రక్కన ఉండే ప్రదేశాలలోనే ధాన్యము కావలసినంతయిండగా మనకు తినడానికి కూడ లేనట్టి పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడింది. ఈ కష్టమంతా ఒక జిల్లానుండి ఇంకొక జిల్లాకు జిల్లా లోని ఒకచోటినుండి ఇంకొకచోటికి ధాన్యరవాణా అనుకూలములేనందవల్లనే ఏర్పడింది. ఈ రవాణా సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేస్తేనేగాని ఈ కష్టం తొలగదు. మూపాంతాలలో ధాన్యం చాలా చౌకగా దొరుకుతుంది. ఈ వేరే రేషను పావులతో బియ్యము ధర రూ 0-7-3 లు ఉంటే, మార్కెట్లో రూ 0-6-6 లు, రూ 0-7-0 లు అమ్మబడుచున్నది ఇంక రేషను పావులోని బియ్యము చూస్తామా అంటే, ఆ బియ్యమంతా రాష్ట్రస్థలతో నిండియుంటుంది. కాని మార్కెట్లో అమ్మబడే బియ్యము మంచి సన్నని బియ్యంగా ఉంటుంది. కంట్రోలు ధరకంటే తక్కువగా ఉంటుంది. ఆ మార్కెటును చీకటి బజారు అనండి, వెల్లరు బజారు అనండి. ఆ బజారులో దొరికే బియ్యమే మంచిదిగాను, కంట్రోలు ధరకంటే చౌకగాను ఉంటుంది. ఆ పక్షములో అది చీకటి బజారు ఎప్పుడుతుందో అర్థముకావడములేదు. చీకటి బజారునుటకంటే వెల్లరు బజారు అనడమే సరియైందనుకొంటాను. ఈ విధంగా ఒయట మార్కెటులో గవర్నమెంటు కంట్రోలు ధరకంటే తక్కువ ధరకు అమ్మచుండినపుడు ఈ కంట్రోల్లు ఎదుకుండ వలెనో నాకు అర్థముకావడంలేదు. ఆహారములేని చోట్లయితే సరిగా ఆహారము ప్రజలకు సప్లయ చేసేందుకు కంట్రోల్లు ఉండవచ్చునేమోగాని ఆహారము సమృద్ధిగా ఉండే చోట్లకూడ కంట్రోల్లు ఎందుకో తెలియడం లేదు. ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము ఇచ్చే ధరలకంటే మార్కెట్లో (అది దొంగ మార్కెట్ అనండి, చీకటి మార్కెట్ అనండి, మరేమైనా అనండి) ధాన్యము చౌకగా దొరుకుతున్నాయంటే బుప్పుడు కంట్రోల్లు ఉంచడమంటే అర్థము లేదు. అంతేకాకుండా మేము పండించే ఆహారాన్ని ఇతర జిల్లాలకు పంపించే స్థితిలోగూడ ఉన్నాము.”

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ ఇంకా కొంత నేపుకట్టునా ? ”

SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—“ అవును. ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ అయితే తర్వాత మాట్లాడవచ్చును. ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m. ”

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—“ అధ్యక్షా, మా డెల్టా జిల్లాలలో పండిన పంటలో చాలాభాగము యితర రాష్ట్రాలకు తీసుకుపోతున్నారు. మిగుల ధాన్యాన్ని తరుగు ప్రాంతాలకు తీసుకొనిపోవడానికి మార్కెట్లకు ఎటువంటి అభ్యంతరము ఉండదు. సంతోషముగా మిగులు ధాన్యాన్ని ఎక్కడకు కావలిస్తే అక్కడకు తీసుకువెళ్లవచ్చు. కాని ఈ విషయంలో స్థానిక ప్రజల ఆవసరాలవసరాలు కష్టముఖాలు గమనించడం అత్యవసరం. తరచుగా మా ప్రాంత ప్రజలు తెల్లబియ్యం తినడం అలవాటుపడ్డారు. విశేషంగా మా ప్రాంతాల్లో తెల్లబియ్యం పంట ఉంది అయినప్పటికీ కూడా మా ప్రజల అలవాటును గమనించకుండా తెల్లబియ్యాన్ని ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు రవాణా చేసి ఎర్రబియ్యాన్ని ఆ జిల్లాలలో వదలడంవల్ల ప్రజలు చాలా అసంతృప్తి చెందుతున్నారు. కాబట్టి మాజిల్లాల ఆవసరాలను తగినంత తెల్ల ధాన్యం జిల్లాలలో వుంచి మిగిలినదానిని కొరత ప్రాంతాలకు ఎగుమతి చేయవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. తరుగు ప్రాంతాలకు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలనుంచి వచ్చే బియ్యాన్నే కేటాయింపడం మంచిదని నా అభిప్రాయం. ఇతరల సౌకర్యంకోసం మమ్మలను బాధించడం మంచిదికాదు. ”

“ ప్రభుత్వంవారు అటులుజరుపుతున్న ఆహారవిధానమే ప్రజలను కనాడు కాంగ్రెసుకు వ్యతిరేకులను చేసివేసింది. ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని గుర్తించి కంట్లోలు విధానాన్ని రద్దచేయడం చాలా మంచిది. రవాణా సౌకర్యాలు అభివృద్ధి చేసి కంట్లోలు నిబంధనలు సడలించివట్లయితే దేశం బాగుపడుతుందని నా మనవి. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో ఈనాడు చాలాభాగం ట్యాంక్ ట్రైలర్లమైపోయివుంది. ఒక ప్రాంతంగా విశేషంగా పంటపండి ధాన్యాన్ని కొనే దిక్కులేక రైతులవద్ద పంట మూలుగుతూ వుంటే మరోప్రక్క అన్నం లేక ప్రజలు అలమటిస్తున్నారు. సస్యకౌశలమైన ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో ఒక వంక నిండైన పైరు వేరొకవంక ఊదార్చులై కడుపు చేత పట్టుకొని అన్నమా నానాయకా అంటూ పిల్లలు ముసలివారితోనూడా ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు వలస పోతున్న ప్రజలు ఈనాడు మనకు కనిపిస్తున్నారు. ఈ పరిస్థితులను తెచ్చివెట్టి ఈ కృత్రిమ కంట్లోలు విధానమే అని అనడంలా ఎంతమాత్రము సందేహములేదు. ఈ ట్యాంకులు, ఈ వలసలు పోవాలంటే ఆంధ్ర దేశం ఒక ప్రత్యేక భాగంగా గుర్తించబడాలి. ప్రత్యేక ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం యధార్థంగా స్వయంపోషకమైనది. కాని ప్రస్తుత మదాను రాష్ట్రంలో ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతం చేర్చబడి ఉన్నంతవరకూ ఈ ట్యాంకులు తప్పవు. ఇప్పుడైనా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఆంధ్రుల చిరకాల వాంచిలాన్ని గుర్తించి ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతాన్నంతా ఒక ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రంగా గుర్తించవలసిందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ”

“ రాయలసీమలో ఈనాడు క్షేమరక్షణం సంభవించిందని అందరూ అంటున్నారు. ఈ ట్యాంకులకి కారణం ఏమిటి, ప్రజలు తరచు ఇటువంటి ఈ బాధలను గురికాకుండా ”

[Sri Mothey Narayana Rao] [19th March 1952]

ఉండాలంటే వినియోగం అనే విషయాలు ముఖ్యంగా ఆలోచించాలి. ఆహార ధాన్యాలను అదనంగా పండించడం, వ్యాపార పంటలను చాలవరకు శక్తింపడం అనేది డ్రామ నివారణ కార్యక్రమాలలో ముఖ్యమైనవిగా ఉండాలి. ఇదివరలో అనేకమంది నా రాయలసీమ మిశ్రమ ఆజిల్లలో నాలుగు సంవత్సరాలకు ఒకసారి సమ్మర్దిగా పంటపండినా వానికి ఆహార ధాన్యాల కొరత ఉండదు. అది చెబుతూఉండేవారు. ఇది వరలో పరిస్థితులు నిజంగా ఆలాగే ఉండేవి. రైతులు చాలావరకు కొర్రలు, జొన్నలు, చోళ్లు మొదలైన చిరు ధాన్యాలు విస్తారంగా పండించేవారు. ఒక సంవత్సరం పండిన పంట నాల్గవండ్లదాకా వానికి సరిపాడ్యుంది. డ్రామాలు వచ్చినా ఇంతగా ప్రజలు బాధపడేవారుకాదు. కాని ఈనాడు రాయలసీమలో ఆహార ధాన్యాల సాగు విస్తీర్ణం విపరీతంగా తగ్గిపోయింది. ఎక్కడచూచినా వ్యవహార పంటలు పండించడానికి రైతులు తహతహపడుతున్నారు. తాత్కాలికంగా హెచ్చు ఆదాయం వస్తుందనే ఆశతో రైతులు వ్యవహార పంటలను పండిస్తూ ఉండడంవల్లనే ఈనాడు డ్రామ దేవత మహా భయంకరంగా తాండవించేస్తూ ప్రజలను పీల్చి పిప్పిచేస్తుంది. ఈ వాడైనా ఆహార ధాన్యాలు పండించవలసిన అవసరాన్ని రైతులు, ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను. వ్యవహార పంటలను తగ్గించడే మన దేశం ఎన్నడూ స్వయంసామకం కాదు. అన్నపానాలకు ఇతర దేశాలమీద ఆధారపడి ఉన్నంతవరకూ మన స్వరాజ్యం స్వరాజ్యం కాదు.

“దేశంలో గంజిలోకి ఉప్పులేక కొందరు బాధపడుతూంటే మరికొందరు కాశీలోకి పంచదార లేకుండా బాధపడుతున్నారు. మన ప్రభుత్వంవారు గంజిలోకి ఉప్పులేని వారిపట్ల కన్ను కాశీలోకి పంచదార లేనివారి ఎడలనే అదరగూడనివిస్తున్నారు. పంచదార తక్కువగా భుజించే పంచదారమిల్లలను ఎక్కువ చేయడం, పంచదారకు కావలసిన చెరకు పంటను ఆభివృద్ధిచేయడం ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రోత్సహిస్తున్నారని పేదవానికి కావలసిన గంజిని తయారుచేసుకోవడానికి అవసరమైన ఆహార ధాన్యాల సాగును అలక్ష్యం చేస్తున్నారు. సంఘంలోని వై తరగతులవారి కోరికలకే ప్రాధాన్య మిచ్చి ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి కావలసిన ఆహార ధాన్యాల ఉత్పత్తిని ప్రోత్సహించకపోవడం సబబుకాదని నా అభిప్రాయం.

“ఈ మధ్య ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు ఒక ప్రకటనచేశారు. దానిలో ఇతర రాష్ట్రాల ప్రభుత్వములవారు మనకు బియ్యాన్ని ఎక్కువ ధరలకు అమ్ముతున్నారని, వారు ఎంత ధర పెలిచే అంత ధర ఇచ్చి కొనవలసివస్తుందని, అంత ధర ఇవ్వలేమంటే భాగ్యం ఆ రాష్ట్రాల వారు సరఫరా చేయకుండా అంటున్నారని తెలుపబడింది. ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలవారు ఈ విధంగా ప్రవర్తించడం చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయం. దేశంలోని రాష్ట్రాలన్నిటిలో ఆహార ధాన్యాలధర ఒకే విధంగా నిర్ణయించవలసిన కవసరం ఎంతో బుద్ధి. ఉత్తర ప్రదేశ్, మధ్య ప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రాలలో ధాన్యాలకు ఎక్కువ ధర ఇచ్చి మన రాష్ట్రంలో తక్కువ ధర ఇవ్వడంవల్లనే యీ పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడు తున్నాయి. అసలే మన రాష్ట్రం తరుగు ప్రాంతం. దానికి తోడు ఈ సంవత్సరం రాష్ట్రంలో చాలా భాగం డ్రామ ప్రాంతం. ప్రజలలో పంటలు లేకపోవడంవల్ల కొను గోలు శక్తి చాల తగ్గిపోయింది. ఇటువంటిస్థితిలో హెచ్చధర విచ్చి యితరరాష్ట్రాల నుంచి ఆహార ధాన్యాలను కొనుక్కోవడం చాలా కష్టం. కాబట్టి రాష్ట్రాల మధ్యనున్న రవాణా ఇబ్బందులను తొలగించినట్లయితే మిగులు ప్రాంతాలనుంచి తరుగు ప్రాంతాలకు భాగ్యం వచ్చి నేటి విపరీతపరిస్థితులు తొలగిపోతాయి. అంతేనేకాని ఒక రాష్ట్రం ప్రజలనుంచి యింకొకరాష్ట్రపు ప్రభుత్వమువారు హెచ్చు లాభాలు గడించాలనే అభి

[19th March 1952] [Sri Mothey Narayana Rao]

ప్రాయంతో ఆధిక ధరలు వసూలు చేయ బూనడం చాలా తప్పు పని. ఒక రాష్ట్రానికి యింకొక రాష్ట్రానికీ మధ్య ధరలలో తేడాలు పెట్టడం అనే విధానాన్ని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం వారు పెంటనే మనసుకోవాలి. భారతదేశంలోని ప్రజలకు అందరం సోదర మానవులముగా ప్రవర్తించాలి. అంతనేకాని ఊమ పీడిత ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రజలవద్దనుంచి కూడా తాము కోరిన చెప్పు ధరలు కావాలని యితర ప్రభుత్వములవారు పట్టుపట్టడం సమర్థనీయం కాదు. ఆ ప్రభుత్వాలవారు మైలాకా మోస్తరుగా ప్రవర్తించడం చాలా తప్పుపని.

“మరొక విషయంగా రించి మనవిచేస్తాను. ఎన్నికలలో పోటీచేసినవారు ఎన్నికల ఖర్చునిమిత్తం ఎంతెంత ఖర్చుచేశారో తెలుపుతూ ఒక జాబితా పంపవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వం వారు కోరారు. ఒక ఆభ్యర్థి ఎన్నికలలో ఎంతెంత ఖర్చుపెట్టవలసినదని మన కందరకూ తెలిసిన విషయమే. 50 పేలు, ఒక లక్ష, 2 లక్షలవరకూ కూడా డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేసిన సందర్భాలు అనేకం వున్నాయి. కాని ఎన్నికల అధికారులు చాలా తక్కువ మొత్తాన్ని ఎన్నిక ఖర్చులకుగాను నిర్ణయించారు. ఆ మొత్తాన్ని మించ కూడవన్నారు. యింక తక్కువ మొత్తంతో ఏ ఆభ్యర్థి ఎన్నిక పోటీలో పాల్గొన లేడు. ఎన్నికలలో పోటీచేసినవారిలో చాలమంది ఈ నియమాన్ని పాటించి ఉండ లేరేమనని నా అభిప్రాయం. ఎన్నికలలో ఎంతెంత ఖర్చుచేయవలసివుంటుందో మంత్రులకు తెలియనివిషయం కాదు. కాని ప్రస్తుత నిబంధనను ఉంచడంవల్ల ఆభ్యర్థులు తాము యదార్థంగా ఎంత ఖర్చుచేశారో తెలుపక. ప్రభుత్వం వారు నిర్ణయించిన మొత్తానికి మించకుండానే వారు ఖర్చుచేసినట్లు చెబుతారు. శాసన సభకు శాసన సభలో ప్రవేశించడానికి ముందుగానే ఈ విధంగా తప్పుడు ప్లేటుమెంటు యివ్వడానికి మాత్రమే యీ నిబంధన ఉపకరిస్తుంది. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వం వారు దాన్ని రద్దచేయ వలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఈ మధ్య మెయిల్ పత్రిక ఒక విషయాన్ని ప్రచురించింది. ఊమ ప్రాంతాలలో తిండిలేక ఎవరైనా చనిపోతే ఆ చావులను సహజమైనచే అని చెప్పాలిగాని అకలి చావులని చెప్పరాదని ప్రభుత్వం వారు తమ ఉద్యోగులకు తాకిడులు పంపారని ఆ ప్రకటనలో ఉంది. ఈ ప్రకటనలోని విషయమేగనుక యదార్థమే ప్రభుత్వం వారు చేస్తున్న పని చాలా పొరపాటు అని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. యదార్థ విషయాలేమో ప్రజలు వివిధంగా బాధపడుతున్నారో, ఊమము ఎంత తీవ్రంగా ఉన్నదో తెలుసుకొని ప్రజలకు తెలుపుడు చేయడం ప్రభుత్వంవారి బాధ్యత. అంతనేకాని సత్యాన్ని మరుగు పరచి తమ బాధ్యతను తప్పించుకోటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నంచేయడం చాలా తప్పు.

“ఈ మధ్య జరిగిన ఎన్నికలలో కాంగ్రెసువారికి సరియైన జయం చిక్కలేదు. ఎన్నిక ఫలితాలు చూచినట్లయితే కాంగ్రెసు వారిపై ప్రజలు విశ్వాసం చూపటం లేదనే విషయం తెలుస్తుంది. గెలుపొందిన కాంగ్రెసువారు కూడా కాలవరకు కాంగ్రెసు మహా సంస్థ యిదివరకే సంపాదించిన మంచితనము (good-will) వల్లనే నెగ్గారనే విషయం కూడా అందరకు తెలిసినట్లు వంటిదే. ఉకముందైనా కాంగ్రెసువారు ఈ అయిదు సంవత్సరాలకాలం వారు వివిధంగా ప్రవర్తించారో ప్రజల విశ్వాసాన్ని వివిధంగా కోల్పోయారో అత్త విమర్శ చేసుకొని ఇక ముందైనా అటువంటి పొరపాట్లు చేయక కాంగ్రెసు సంస్థలోనివారు స్వాతంత్ర పోరాటకాలంలో వివిధంగా ప్రవర్తించే వారో అట్టి నిజాయితీతోనూ, త్యాగబుద్ధితోనూ వర్తించి ప్రజాభిమానాన్ని చూరగొన వలసినదని వారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

[Sri Mothey Narayana Rao] [19th March 1952]

“ఎన్నికలలో కాంగ్రెస్ దెబ్బతినదానికి కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వమువారు రైతుల పట్ల సరియైన ఆదరము చూపకపోవడం ఒక ముఖ్య కారణం వ్యవసాయదారులకు కావలసిన వస్తువులేమో, అవి ఎంతవరకూ అతనికి లభ్యమవుతున్నాయి, అతని స్థితిగతులు ఎలావున్నాయి, రైతు పండించిన పంటకు సరియైన ధర యిస్తున్నామా లేదా అనే విషయాలు ప్రభుత్వంవారు అలక్ష్యంచేశారు. బండిపట్టాకు, కొడవలికి, పాఠకు కూడా యినుపముక్క దొరక్క రైతు చాఫపడ్డాడు. పట్టణాలలో చూస్తే పారిశ్రామికముకు, ఇతర భాగ్యవంతులకు వేలాచి టన్నుల పరిమాణంలో ఇనుము ఇవ్వబడింది. నగరాల్లో తారురోడ్లు వేయడానికి, సిమెంటు రోడ్లు వేయడానికి, టన్నులకొద్ది సిమెంటు యివ్వబడినా రైతుకు బస్తా, అర బస్తా కావలసినాకూడా దొరకడ కట్టుమోయింది. ఈవిధంగా పట్టణాలవారి సౌఖ్యాలలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు కృషిచేశారేకాని పట్టణాల్లో వారు వివిధంగా ఇబ్బందులుపడుతున్నారో, రైతు ఎంత దీనాపథ్యంలో ఉన్నాడో అనే విషయాలు వారు పట్టించుకోలేదు. ఇప్పటికైనా సంఘంలో పట్టణులవారు, రైతులు అలక్ష్యంవెయ్యరాని ఒక ముఖ్య భాగమని ప్రభుత్వమువారు గుర్తించి తీరుతారని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను. భారతదేశం ముఖ్యంగా వ్యవసాయదేశం. నూటికి ఎనభై మంది వరకూ గ్రామీణులు. గ్రామవాసియైన రైలే దేశానికి వెన్నెముక. ఈ విషయాల్ని కాంగ్రెసు సభకు కొత్తకావు. అయినప్పటికి దురదృష్టవశాత్తు యీ విషయం సంతకాలకాలంలో వీటిని మనం విస్మరించాము. ఫలితాలుకూడ అనుభవించాము. ఈనాటికైనా మహాత్మాజీ మనకు బోధించిన విషయాలపై గురిగిల్చి పేదవారి కష్ట సుఖాలను గమనించి ప్రవర్తించినట్లయితే ప్రజావిశ్వాసాన్ని చూరగలగలము అనడంలో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహములేదని నావిశ్వాసం. రైతు పరిస్థితులు గమనించి రైతును సంతుష్టిపరిచినాడు ఏ ప్రభుత్వమైన సుస్థిరంగా మనగలదనటానికి ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు.

“మనలను ప్రస్తుతం ఎదుర్కొన్న సమస్య రాయలసీమ క్షామం. ప్రభుత్వమువారు విశాలదృష్టితో యీ విషయాన్ని పరిష్కరించాలని నా ప్రార్థన. ఆంధ్రదేశంలోని ఒక భాగమైన రాయలసీమలో క్షామపరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడడం, వేరొక ప్రాంతంలో కొనే దిక్కులేక భాగ్యం ఉండడము, చాగుగాలేవు ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతాన్నంతా ఒక జోనుగా గుర్తించి జిల్లాలనుంచి జిల్లాకు ఆహారధాన్యాలు రవాణా జరిగేటట్లు చూడవలసిందని మిగులు ప్రాంతాలలోనివారు ఉచితంగా ఇచ్చిన ధాన్యాన్ని గడ్డిని తొందరగా క్షామ ప్రాంతాలకు తీసుకొనిపోవడానికి రవాణాసౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేస్తారని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయాల్ని టిసి సమగ్రంగా పరిశీలించి దురదృష్టవంతులైన రాయలసీమ ప్రాంత ప్రజలకు తోడ్పడి క్షామనివారణ కార్యక్రమాన్ని తొందరలో ఆమలుపరచి ఈ సమస్యను పరిష్కారం చేయవలసిందని నేను ప్రార్థనచేస్తున్నాను.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I think Mrs. Mona Hensman would like to speak.”

MRS. MONA HENSMAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I cannot say I am absolutely ready to speak now. But, Sir, on the Budget that has been presented to us, I would like to say a few words and as the other gentlemen who are present and the lady by my side prefer to speak tomorrow. I think I can ask the attention of the House for a few moments. Sir, in this House, we have always had a feeling of family affection and we have never found fault with one another in any way and felt we were out of that

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family. I am only sorry for one member of the family who is not here and it is not particularly nice to deal with the points and arguments of persons when they are not present. But there are certainly things which are in direct contravention of what Mr. Adityan said this morning and I would like to say a word or two about his remarks.

“ Sir, let me now confine myself to the speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance. He has already been told that his speech was short and sweet. Now the second paragraph of his speech seems to be far from sweet. It may be short but every line in it has got tremendous importance to this State. For instance, he explains why the Government have been so handicapped and made, from an outward point of view perhaps, so poor a show last year. ‘Severe drought conditions’ are the three words which are of tremendous importance. Could any Government in the world have carried out the schemes they undertook or those that were under way if there had been years of continuous drought as has been our experience since 1947? The Hon. the Minister for Finance said that the starting of gruel centres, remission of land revenue, grant of loans and promotion of irrigation projects have all been undertaken to give relief to the poor and the unemployed. They subsidize the supply of fodder for cattle. A great many other things have been done to feed the people and alleviate their distress. Each one of these items could have had a page if our Hon. Minister had only wanted to dilate upon these. But he mentions them simply as if he were writing an essay for an examination. Therefore, it is for us to appreciate these with our own imagination. Mr. Adityan was rather finding fault with the Government that these gruel centres were of no importance or of no help or are insufficient. He also complained that those people who are strong and healthy are also coming to the gruel centres along with the needy and the poor. Will anybody and least of all the Hon. the Minister for Finance say that the gruel centres are in any way a mighty weapon against distress? No. But it is something, a little better than nothing, for keeping body and soul together. We must remember that the finances of our State are already much depleted. Our Government are doing their best to popularise non-cereal foodstuffs. Propaganda is going on—perhaps women know more about this than men because they daily run the kitchens—about the recipes in preparing non-cereal articles. ‘Anna Purna’ is another contribution. The State Women’s Food Council has introduced this and these are things that must have found a place in the Budget speech. All this, of course, we know from the papers and a great deal more has been done than what is put down in the speech.

“ Coming to taxes, Sir, sales tax and motor vehicles tax have reached, even according to Government, the highest peak. But people are asking still for motor cars and other costly articles. Yesterday, a friend of mine, who obviously was dealing more in foreign goods than Indian, was complaining that no fresh boot

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lace could be bought in Madras. He said that the boot lace manufactured in this country is too short. Well, when we take up a particular manufacture we must consult the markets and it is always wise for the producer to consult the consumer, that is, in this case, the wearer. But all the same, it is a matter for pride that we are producing in our country things that hitherto had to be brought from abroad.

“Then, Sir, the fall in commodity prices is one of the chief features that we must take into account when we discuss the Budget for the next four months. This fall in prices of essential foodstuffs is a matter for great rejoicing and it is not unpatriotic, I hope, when I say so, as we are the persons that are in charge of homes. The price of chillies has come down by half. Coriander costs half of what it was costing. Tamarind, essential oils and other media of cooking, except perhaps Dalda which is sold in tins, have all recorded a downward trend in costs. The fall is rather steep. The Hon. the Minister for Finance said that the price of rice had to be increased as the Central Government had stopped their subsidies. Well, this is Nature's compensation, I should say. When the increased price was introduced, the prices of other commodities had begun to fall. So we have a Natural compensation. This will greatly help people whose salaries are low, those who draw pensions and a good number of labourers. A great majority of our people will enjoy the benefit. I would like to congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Finance on having the courage to frame this Budget for the next four months. Otherwise, the Government officials would not be able to draw their pay. I gather both from the other House and here that not one pie can be drawn on the 1st April by those who are in Government employment if the Budget is not passed.

“Then, Sir, we see a very hopeful and optimistic note about a pilot scheme to work the lignite deposits in South Arcot district. It is optimistic because not only will it be good to exploit Nature's wealth but we in Madras and perhaps those in Nagapattinam and Tuticorin will have a commodity to export from our own ports. These ports being nearer South Arcot will have the opportunity of exporting this precious thing. Uranium and other elements are used in the manufacture of the atom bomb and they have gained tremendous popularity in the world. They are spotlighted and news about these is made to appear in headlines in newspapers. But things like lignite which are useful and constructive in its effects and not destructive as uranium is, are not given sufficient publicity. They must be spotlighted. ‘Open cast mining’ will appeal to those who know the technicalities of mining. But the paragraph dealing with the exploitation of the wealth hidden in the bowels of the earth brings us much hope and the prospects for the next year promise to be bright.

“Let me next come to the question of pay and dearness allowance to Government employees. Government servants drawing a pay of fifty rupees and less struggle hard to live. So also

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persons drawing between fifty and hundred rupees. The Minister has said that to give one rupee per mensem to a Government servant would mean—and this is a sum less than which we cannot give—37 lakhs of rupees annually to the Government. That surely is an indication of the cautious way in which approach must be made to this question. Great care and great attention has to be paid and it is no speculation. There is no point in making superficial studies of the problem. To give two rupees or three rupees will, therefore, mean double or treble the amount the Minister has given, i.e., 37 lakhs of rupees. All that I ask the future Government to bear in mind is to give, in the next eight months for which they will Budget, a three-rupee increase in the salaries of those people who draw a pay of less than hundred rupees. This will not cost the Government much and will help really suffering people. Now that the prices are coming down, this three-rupee increase will be something like thirty rupees recurring to the ordinary persons. I trust that something will be done for them.

“ I would next come to the question of irrigation schemes. The ex-Minister for Education spoke about these with far more knowledge than I have. But we have had the privilege of visiting Malampuzha. Myself and some of the Members of the House went to see the Malampuzha project in progress and I feel it will be a very wasteful thing, after having spent so much money on it, if we try to hold up its progress. I trust that the Government in the new year will implement these schemes. The Hon. the Minister for Finance has said that capital works and other works will be undertaken.

“ Sir, Mr. Adityan is scornful about these 19 crores and 43 crores of reserve fund in the Budget. He said that the 43 crores were meant to be hidden and buried in the ground even though people might say, ‘ We are all starving; we are in distress, but we have 43 crores hidden in the ground.’ I think, Sir, the Government in the last five years have done far more than could have been done by any other Government. We cannot blame the Government for using some of the Reserve as in the last four or five years. Nature has been somewhat unkind to us. Perhaps we are destined to suffer so. There is an old story told in Egypt which says that when there are seven years of plenty, there will be seven years of leanness following that. The years of plenty for us might have been over. The five years during the Advisers’ regime were our years of plenty. Perhaps now we have had the five years of leanness. We have no idea of what the condition will be in the coming years. But we do hope that the 19 crores will be made to grow as fast as they can.

3-00
p.m.

“ Finally, Sir, I would like to mention the fact that we have had in this House so much of experience, so much of training. Under you, Sir, we have learnt about interpellations and questions and how pleasant the atmosphere here could be. I do not think that in the future, there can be a happier group than has met under your, shall I say, stern rod, or fatherly rod or humorous rod—I think, friendly rod would be the best.”

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I would have liked it if you had said that there was no rod at all.”

MRS. MONA HENSMAN :—“ A rod is necessary, Sir, because some of us here may not know where we tread the line; for instance, we may take up all the time of the others, may be occupiers of other peoples' time and I therefore think a rod is necessary in the friendly spirit. We will now be closing our session with another short sitting towards the end of the month. I thank you for the part you have taken in drawing us together and keeping us together. I thank the Hon. Ministers, past and present, for bearing with us and for making plain to us many things that were not plain to us before. I believe the Government deserves to be congratulated on drawing up this Budget, and the way in which they have implemented the many schemes.

“ As regards Miscellaneous grants, there is only a provision of Rs. 60 thousand or so. However, I am very glad that a great part of the amount to be spent, nearly 3½ crores, is to be spent on education. A good amount has been set apart for the Police also and much has been said about it. Here I would like to say a word about what has been said by hon. Sri Madhava Menon regarding the alcohol content in culinary essences. I had a friend from Poona who makes essences. He came here and went to the proper authority in Chepauk to get a permit, for introducing essences into this State. Before the grant of the licence these people have to sign a bond stating that they would not add more than 2 per cent alcohol in the essence and keep up the undertaking given in the bond after the grant of the licence. A fortnight ago he was touring in the southern parts of this State and when he came to Karaikal and places south of that he found that nobody was buying his essence, because it contained only 2 per cent alcohol. This experience only bears out what hon. Sri Madhava Menon said. It should be stopped in any case whether we have prohibition or not.

“ With so many problems before them calling for a solution, the Government have provided a good amount for education. We hope, with the beneficial influence of culture and learning our work in a House like this will be properly appreciated.”

* DR. P. S. SRINIVASAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, in rising to support the Budget which has been presented to this House by the Hon. the Finance Minister, I have to make a few suggestions with regard to the policy of enforcement of Prohibition in this State. First of all Prohibition was introduced under a statute in 1937, I believe, during the time of our revered leader Rajaji. He said then that under this Prohibition Law he was not quite sure he was going to make all people actually sober and not take to illicit drinking. He was against Government getting any revenue from such an immoral source. He said it was tainted money and Government should not use it for any purpose, least of all for education for which it was then said that the revenue from excise was being used. So far as that portion of the policy was concerned, this Government had followed it all right. It has not been a source of income to this

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Government. Instead of this, the Government have now taken to sales tax which source probably is giving as much as the excise revenue was giving before. In days to come the revenue from sales tax may grow in volume.

“ With regard to the failure of Prohibition my experience has been this. The ex-tappers, people who were drawing toddy from coconut trees and palmyra trees, were put out of employment and they wanted some work or other. The Government created a department called the ameliorative department under the Co-operative department with a Deputy Registrar in charge of it in almost every district. The Deputy Registrars went about seeking employment for the ex-tappers. But, I am sorry to say, nothing substantial was done and the ex-tappers even to-day are without proper provision. They were promised land and probably some were given lands also. On account of the failure of the monsoons for the last five or six years nothing could be done by these ex-tappers. Even the original tillers of the soil could not do anything on the lands and what can these new people who took to the profession only recently, do? They could do nothing at all. To-day most of them are without any work. They have been petitioning to the Government and the District Prohibition authorities to give them licences for drawing sweet toddy and manufacture jaggery for sale. Co-operative societies were formed under the charge of the Deputy Registrars. I have been reading their reports and there they say that so far as they were concerned they have been doing their best to give the ex-tappers some means of earning their livelihood. They did not give licences at all for drawing sweet toddy. They kept it up for a year or two. Last year I think, the villagers from a village in Chingleput district which I represent in this House, obtained licences from the Government for drawing sweet toddy, saying that they were starving and dying for want of food and would get something if they were given licences to draw sweet toddy, manufacture it into jaggery and sell it. Last year one or two villages started societies and this year the whole taluk is wanting to do it. If this is allowed the whole district will be in favour of getting licences to draw sweet toddy and manufacture jaggery. This business of drawing sweet toddy, so far as I know, is only a way out of the difficulty of getting licences. When they say they want to draw sweet toddy everyone sympathizes with them and they somehow get a licence. But I am sure it is not sweet toddy that gives them any income. Probably it is the conversion of the sweet toddy into sour that is going to give them some income. In the name of drawing sweet toddy for the manufacture of jaggery, they prepare sour toddy and begin to sell it. If they do not do this, it will not be a profitable occupation. If they sell it as ‘ Padani ’ they may get something, but while they are given the licence, they are definitely prohibited from doing so. They are only allowed to boil it, make it into jaggery and sell it. Co-operative societies have been formed for the purpose of manufacturing jaggery from sweet toddy. When I asked some officers who are in charge of the societies whether jaggery was being really

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manufactured from sweet toddy, they could not give me a proper answer. If it is really a profitable proposition to manufacture jaggery from sweet toddy, it could be done everywhere and even Government could take it up as a profitable source of revenue. But I am afraid it is not. It is only when the sweet toddy becomes sour and sold as such that it could fetch the price wanted by the drawer of the sweet juice or the members of the co-operative societies. Thus only can they make a living out of it.

“ The failure of this policy of Prohibition in the villages, I may say, is mainly due to want of adequate occupation. People are idle on account of the want of seasonal rains. They want work and they want money somehow. This is one of the sources of getting money and therefore wherever it is possible they resort to illicit distillation. This has become a cottage industry. During the recent elections in my tour of the villages, I asked the people whether Prohibition has not brought them salvation and whether it has not done away with their poverty. It was supposed that this drink habit drained away all the earnings of the people in the villages and they became poor on account of that. I asked them whether they had saved some money on account of the introduction of Prohibition. They said that they had not saved any money. On the other hand, they were sorry they were not able to get toddy in these days specially when they were not able to get rice for their food. If they could get toddy, they said, they could drink it and sustain their lives. So many people in the villages have taken to illicit distillation of arrack as a cottage industry, and this is thriving very well. Sri Sanjeeva Reddi, when he was Minister for Prohibition, thought that if Prohibition did not succeed now, at least it might succeed in the next generation, and they will be benefited and that nobody would drink then. But we were told in the villages that even women and children have begun to drink the illicitly distilled arrack and liquor and this is worse than when arrack was being sold openly. Everyone has begun to drink now. That is what the villagers said. Even in that way the next generation might be worse off if things are allowed to continue like this.

3-15 p.m. “ Sir, the causes for these are, I should think, the inadequacy of the Prohibition staff. The Prohibition staff are only a handful in number and they are made to watch the whole district. Five or six Prohibition guards are managing a taluk and if every village and every house is distilling arrack, how are the Government to detect these cases and even when these cases are detected here and there once in a month or two, the magistrates are very lenient. The magistrates are strict with regard to other offences but with regard to this offence, they take a very lenient attitude. Perhaps they sympathise with these poor people and they fine only three or four rupees and even if they sentence them otherwise, they give simple imprisonment for a week which is welcomed by these poor villagers because they think they can spend at least a week in jail and get full meal which they are not having at home.

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“ With regard to punishment, we asked Collectors and District Magistrates whether they could not do anything. They said, that after the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive, it is impossible for them to do anything unless the Government amend the Act making these offences very heinous and provide for deterrent punishment of offenders, it will not be possible to eradicate this evil of illicit distillation.

“ Sir, when I was speaking on the Budget last year, I referred to French polish which is intended and manufactured for giving polish to timber, boxes and other things. I shall refer to that subject again here. French polish is very much misused and is being sold in the bazaars especially in the betel-nut shops and in the shops where soda water is sold. The people who are selling the French polish are making huge profits. Probably the Government must be aware that large sales of denatured spirit are taking place out of proportion to the need for denatured spirit from which the French polish is made. For selling denatured spirit, we want a licence. For selling French polish, no licence is required. Anybody can have it and everybody is having it. When the Prohibition Committee met in August 1950, to consider ways and means of doing away with this, it was suggested that some poison may be added to denatured spirit so that the people who drink denatured spirit will have vomiting or retching sensation or something like that, with the result they may give up this habit for ever. Nothing has been done so far to give effect to this suggestion. The sale of denatured spirit is growing in volume and its manufacture also is growing by leaps and bounds. The Government know that the licensees of this denatured spirit are making larger quantities of denatured spirit. I am sure, people have not taken to using denatured spirit in much larger quantities than they used to for the legitimate purpose for which it was intended and they know probably that it is manufactured into French polish and being consumed by the people. This point was raised many times in the District Prohibition Committee meetings but the Collectors and other officials said that they could not do anything in the matter and that Government must do something to prevent the sale of French polish. Therefore, I request this Government to take it up seriously and see that French polish is not sold in larger quantities than it used to be before the introduction of Prohibition in this State.

“ Sir, I now come to Municipal administration. The Municipal administration is in no way better than it was before. The Chamber of Chairmen, sponsored by the then Minister for Local Administration, met many times and made many suggestions including an amendment to the Act. The Government appointed an Investigation Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. They deliberated for nearly two or three months and submitted a report to the Government but nothing has been heard about it afterwards. Perhaps it has been shelved and sent to the archives of the Secretariat where many other important papers have been buried long, long ago.

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“With regard to famine conditions and the nature of food that is supplied to the people, we have said enough and I do hope that the Government will see that something is done to satisfy the people of the land and put them in a better temper.”

* “SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR:—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இந்தச் சபையில் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ‘சென்ற 6 வருஷமாக நாம் எந்த முறையில் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தோம். பல திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு எவ்வளவோ பணத்தை ஒதுக்கினோமே! அதில், எவ்வளவு பணம் அந்தந்த திட்டங்களுக்காக செலவிடப்பட்டது? செலவழிக்கப்பட்ட பணத்திற்குத் தகுந்த பலன் ஏற்பட்டதா? எவ்வளவு தூரம் அந்தத் திட்டங்களில் வேலை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? அவ்வாறு பணத்தை ஒதுக்கியும் ஏன் திட்டங்கள் பூர்த்தியாகவில்லை? அதற்கு ஏதேனும் தடைகள் உண்டா’ ப்படி தடைகள் இருந்தால், அதை எப்படி நாம் தீர்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம்?, என்பதை நாம் யோசனை செய்யவேண்டும்.”

“நாட்டிலே, ஜனங்கள் தங்களுடைய குறைகளைப் போக்கிக்கொள்வதற்கு நமது அரசாங்கத்தை எதிர்பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், அவர்களுடைய குறைகள் நாளுக்கு நாள் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டே வருகிறது.—அந்தக் குறைகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் நன்றாக வேலை செய்யுமென்றுதான் காங்கிரசுக்கு ஜனங்கள் ஆதரவு கொடுத்தார்கள். மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகள் சென்ற 30 வருஷ காலமாக வேலை செய்து, நம் நாட்டிலிருந்த தடைகளை நீக்கி, நம்மிடத்திலே அரசாங்கத்தை ஒப்படைத்தார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தின் மூலமாக ஜனங்களுடைய குறைகளை நாம் எவ்வளவு நன்றாகத் தீர்க்கமுடியுமென்றும் அவர் வழிகாட்டியிருக்கிறார். நாம் அதில் ஈடுபட்டு, திட்டங்களை வகுத்து, பணத்தை ஒதுக்கி, அதன் மூலமாகச் சேவை செய்வதற்கு முற்பட்டோம். அப்படி சேவை செய்ய முற்பட்டதில் எவ்வளவு தூரம் நாம் பயன் அடைந்திருக்கிறோம் என்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது, ஜனங்கள் எதிர்பார்த்த அளவு நாம் அதிகமாக அவர்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்யவில்லை யென்பதை ஜனங்கள் உணர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் இயற்கையும் நம்மோடு ஒத்துழைக்கவில்லை. இயற்கையும் ஒத்துழைக்காததால் நம்முடைய தவறுகளே அதிகமாக ஜனங்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் சொல்லவேண்டாம். ஏனெனில், சமீபத்தில் நடந்த தேர்தலிலிருந்து இது நமக்கு நன்கு புலனாகிறது.

“ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் ஒரு பட்ஜெட்டை நாம் தயாரித்து, பல துறைகளில் செலவிடுவதற்கு வேண்டிய தொகைகளை ஒதுக்கி வேலை செய்ய முற்படுகிறோம். ஆனால், பட்ஜெட்டை நாம் தயாரிக்கும்போது, இந்தந்த திட்டங்களுக்கு இவ்வளவு பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறோம் என்று மாத்மீரம் குறிப்பிடுகிறார்களே யொழிய, ‘எந்தெந்த துறைகளில் நாம் எவ்வளவு வேலை செய்திருக்கிறோம், எவ்வளவு பணம் செலவழிந்திருக்கிறது, செலவழிந்த பணத்திற்குத் தகுந்த வேலை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா, என்பதையெல்லாம் கவனித்து பட்ஜெட்டில், quantitative budget என்ற முறையில் அதைக் காட்டவேண்டுமென்று நான் பல முறைகளில் தெரிவித்திருக்கின்றேன். இந்தச் சபையிலும் பேசியிருக்கிறேன். ஆனால், இந்த அரசாங்கம் அதைக் கவனித்து நடத்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அம்மாதிரி இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தால், ‘எவ்வளவு பணம் சென்ற வருஷங்களில் ஒதுக்கினோம், எவ்வளவு வேலை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, எவ்வளவு பணம் விரயமாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதும், இந்த வருஷத்தில் எவ்வளவு தொகை அதற்கு அதிகமாக ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறோம், எவ்வளவு வேலை செய்வதற்கு தயாராக இருக்கிறோம், என்றும் சலபமாக அங்கத்தினர்கள் அறிந்துகொள்வதற்கு வசதியாக இருக்கும். பொது ஜனங்களும் சரியாக அறிந்து கொள்ளக்கூடும். அதை இதுவரையிலும் நாம் செய்யாமலிருந்தாலும், இனி வரப்போகும் அரசாங்கம்—எந்த அரசாங்கமாகவாவது இருக்கட்டும், காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி அரசாங்கமாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, கூட்டுக் கட்சி அரசாங்கமாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அல்லது

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கவர்னருடைய ஆட்சியாக இருந்தாலும் சரி,—இந்தக் குறைகள் நன்றாகத் தீர்க்கப்பட்டு, ஜனங்களுக்கு சேவையை சரியான முறையில் செய்யவில்லை யென்றால், நீமக்கு இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற ஆதரவு கூட, வரப்போகிற தேர்தலில் இருக்கப்போவதில்லை. ஜனங்களின் குறைகளைப் போக்குவதற் குத் தகுந்த முறையில் இந்த அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு, தன் கடைமைகளைச் செய்யவில்லையானால், வேறு விதமான அரசாங்கம்தான் இந்த நாட்டில் ஏற்படும். கடமைகளை மறந்து, சரியான முறையில் ஜனங்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்யாததால் தான் இந்த துரதிர்ஷ்ட மான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“குறிப்பாக, அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்தும்போது, நாம் மந்திரிகளாகவோ அல்லது ஜனப்பிரதிநிதிகளாகவோ இருந்தால் மாத்திரம் போதாது. அதைப்போலவே பணத்தை ஒதுக்கி, திட்டம் வகுத்து, அதோடு நின்று விட்டாலும் போதாது, ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணம் எவ்வளவு தூரம் அந்தத் திட்டங்களுக்கு நல்ல முறையில் செலவிடப்பட்டு, எவ்வளவு தூரம் ஜனங் ளுடைய நன்மைக்குப் போய்ச் சேர்ந்து இருக்கிறது என்பதையும் கவ னிக்கவேண்டும். எவ்வளவு பணம் சரியாக செலவிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, எவ்வளவு பணம் வீணாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைக் கவனிக்காமல் போன தால்தான் இந்த நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வரப்போகிற அரசாங்கம் எதாயிருந்தாலும் சரி, மந்திரிகளும், அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களும் அதைப்பற்றி கவனிக்கவேண்டும். மந்திரிகளும், ஜனப்பிரதிநிதிகளும் 5 வருஷங்களுக் குத்தான் இருக்கலாம். பிறகு போய்விடுவார்கள். ஆனால், அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் 30 வருஷம் இருக்கிறவர்கள். அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் சரியாக கவனம் செலுத்தி வேலை செய்துவருவார்களேயானால், இந்த நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்காது. அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் சரியான முறையில் தங்கள் கடமைகளைச் செய்வதில்லை. குறிப்பாக, மேற்பார்வையாளர்கள், அதிக அக்கரை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். கீழே வேலை செய்யும் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களை மேற்பார்க்கும் மேல் அதிகாரிகள் சரியான முறையில் வேலை வாங்குவது கிடையாது. சென்ற 5, 6 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன் அவர்கள் செய்துவந்த வேலையின் தரத்துக்கும் இப்பொழுது செய்த வரும் வேலை யையும் ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்த்தால், எவ்வளவு தூரம் அவர்களின் வேலை குறைந்திருக்கிறதென்பது நன்கு தெரியவரும். முன்பு இருந்த எண் ணிக்கையைவிட இப்பொழுது 4, 5 மடங்கு அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், செய்யும் வேலையும் ரொம்பக் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. சிப்பந்தி களிடையே அலட்சியமும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ‘அதைச் செய்கின்றோம், இதைச் செய்கின்றோம்,’ என்று ஜனங்களிடத்தில் நாம் வாக்களித்து விட்டு, அந்தக் காரியங்களை நாம் நிறைவேற்ற முயற்சிக்கும்போது இவ் விதமான பல இடையூறுகளினால் சேவையைச் சரியாக ஜனங்களுக்கு நாம் செய்யாததால் இந்த நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஜனங்கள் என்ன பேசிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள் என்பதை நாம் தெரிந்துகொள்வதில்லை. மந் திரிகளும், ஜனப் பிரதிநிதிகளும் தங்கள் கடமை என்னவென்பதைச் சரியாகத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். தெரிந்தும் சிலசமயம் அலட்சிய மாக இருக்கிறோம். ஆகையினால், இந்த நிலைமை மாறவேண்டுமென்றால் சட்ட சபையில் இருந்தாலும் சரி, வெளியே ஜனங்கள் என்ன பேசிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள் என்பதை நாம் கவனித்து, தகுந்த முறையில் நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துவதற்கு வேண்டிய கண்காணிப்புடன் நாம் நடந்து, கடமையைச் செய்வோமானால், திரும்பவும் ஜனங்களுடைய நம்பிக்கைக்கு நாம் பாத்திரமாக ஆகமுடியும். ‘ஆகையினாலே, அதைப் பற்றி அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் இன்னும் அதிக அக்கரை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். நாட்டிலே அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களும், மந்திரிகளும், ஜனப் பிரதிநிதிகளும், அவரவர்கள் கடமையைச் செவ்வனே செய்யவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகள் அரும்பாடுபட்டு உழைத்து, இந்த நாட்டுக்கு சுதந்தரத்தை வாங்கித்தந்து, இந்த நாட்டை ‘நம்மிடம் ஒப்படைத்ததற்கு, நாம் சரியானமுறையில் இந்த நாட்டை நடத்துகின் றோம்’ என்று எண்ணுவதற்கு முடியும். அப்பொழுதுதான் இந்த நாட்டி லுள்ள ஏழை ஜனங்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்கியவர்களாகவும் ஆக முடியும்.

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“இப்பொழுது குறிப்பாக உணவுப் பிரச்சினையை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். உணவு, உடை, ஜவு வசதி இம் மூன்றும் ஜனங்களுக்கு மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமான தேவைகள். இந்த மூன்றிலும் முக்கியமாக முதலில் உணவு விஷயத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். நம்மால் சரியான முறையில் உணவை பங்கிட்டுக் கொடுக்க முடிகிறதா என்று பாருங்கள். ஒரு இடத்தில் கூட சரியான முறையில் உணவுப் பங்கிடு திட்டம் நடைபெறவில்லை. இதற்கு ஒரு விதத்தில் நம் சர்க்கார்தான் பொறுப்பாளி என்றாலும் பெரும்பாலும் மத்திய சர்க்கார் இந்த மாகாணத்திடம் காட்டிவரும் அசிரத்தையே தான் முக்கியக் காரணமாகும். மத்திய சர்க்கார் இந்த மாகாணத்தை சற்று ஓரவஞ்சனையுடன்தான் நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். இங்குள்ள மந்திரிமார்கள் சொல்வது எதையும் கவனித்துப் பார்ப்பதே கிடையாது. இதை நான் ஏதோ சும்மா சொல்வதாக எண்ணிவிடக் கூடாது. புள்ளிவிவரங்களை எடுத்துப் பாருங்கள், மற்ற மாகாணங்களுக்கு மத்திய சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவுடன் அரிசியும் மற்ற தானியங்களும் ஒதுக்குகிறார்கள். அதேசமயம் சென்னை மாகாணத்திற்கு எவ்வளவு ஒதுக்குகிறார்கள் என்பதை; அப்பொழுதுதான் தெரியும் நான் சொல்லுவதின் உண்மை. இந்த மாகாணத்தை இன்று இந்த சர்க்கோடான நிலைக்குக் கொண்டு வந்தது மத்திய சர்க்கார் இந்த மாகாணத்திடம் காட்டி வந்த அலகிய புத்திதான் என்பதை இங்குள்ள நண்பர்கள் பலரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்வார்கள். இதற்கு முன் சென்ற ஐந்தாறு மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பாக இதைப் பற்றி இந்தச் சபையில் நான் கொஞ்சம் ஆத்திரதடனேயே தான் பேசினேன். கொஞ்சம் அதிகக் கோபமாகக்கூட பேசிவிட்டேன் என்பதை பிறகு உணர்ந்தேன். இருந்தாலும் அப்போது சொன்ன விஷயங்களை கனம் மந்திரிமார்களோ அல்லது சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களோ கொஞ்சம் கூட கவனித்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இப்போது அதைக் கொஞ்சம் உணர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன். தற்காலம் உணவை கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாக ஒதுக்கி ஜனங்களுக்கு சேவைசெய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாக அவர்கள் முயற்சி செய்துவருவதைப் பார்த்தேன். உணவை மாதிரிம் ஒதுக்கி விட்டால் போதாது. ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட உணவு பூராவும் மக்களிடையே காலா காலத்தில் சரியான முறையில் விநியோகிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறதா யென்பதையும் கனம் மந்திரிமார்கள் கண்காணித்து வரவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும்.

“இன்று முக்கியமாக ஒன்றைப் பாருங்கள். எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் மாகாண அரசாங்கங்கள் தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படி செய்யமுடியாதபடி மத்திய அரசாங்கம் எல்லா விஷயங்களிலும் குறுக்கிட்டுக் கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. அதனால் ஏற்படும் பலன் என்ன? மக்களுக்கு மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமான தேவைகளை உடனே ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரால் செய்து கொடுக்க முடியாதபடி முட்டுக்கட்டை ஏற்பட்டு அதனால் மக்களுக்கு இவர்களிடையே கோபம் உண்டாகிறதைத் தவிர வேறு ஒன்றும் கிடையாது. மத்திய அரசாங்கம் என்ன சொன்னாலும் அதை மற்ற மாகாணங்கள் எதுவும் காத்தில் போட்டுக் கொள்ளாது தங்கள் இஷ்டம்போல தங்கள் மாகாண ஜனங்களின் நன்மையைக் கருதியே காரியங்களைச் செய்து கொண்டே போகிறார்கள். ஆனால் சென்னையை பொறுத்த வரையில் இவர்கள் அவர்கள் சொல்லிய சொல்லிற்கு மாற்றேயில்லாமல் நடந்து கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். அதனால் தான் இந்த இமி நிலை இம்மாகாணத்திற்கு ஏற்பட்டது, என்பது எனது தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம். மாகாண அரசாங்கங்கள் விஷயத்தில் ‘இதைச் செய், அதைச் செய்’, என்று தொட்டதற்கெல்லாம் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் தலையிறுவதும் நீதி அல்ல. நான் பிரதம மந்திரியாக இருந்த போதும் இம்மாதிரி அவர்கள் தலையிறுவது சரியில்லையென்று தான் அடிக்கடி சண்டை பிடித்து வந்தேன். ஆனால் அதற்கு அப்போது இருந்த சூழ்நிலையில் என்னுடைய சகாக்கள் எனக்கு எவ்வளவு ஒத்தாசையாக இருக்கவேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவு ஒத்தாசையாக இருக்கவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் நான் வெளியே வந்த பிற்பாடாவது அவர்கள் இம்மாதிரி மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் ஒவ்வொரு உத்திரவுக்கும் கீழ்ப்படிந்து வருவார்கள் என எண்ணவில்லை. மாகாண மக்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து நடக்கவேண்டுமெயொழிய மத்திய அரசாங்கம் இட்ட கட்டளைக்

[19th March 1952] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

கெல்லாம் கீழ்படிந்து நடந்தால் இன்று நம் நாட்டிற்கு ஏற்பட்ட கதி தான் ஏற்படும். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் உத்திரவுகளைப் புறக்கணித்து விட்டு மக்களின் நலனைக் கருதி உழைத்த மற்ற மாகாணங்கள் இன்று எவ்வளவு உயர்ந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் பார்க்க வேண்டும். எல்லா மாகாணத்தையும் விட உயர்ந்த நிலையில் இருந்த நம் மாகாணம் இன்று இந்த கீழ் நிலைக்கு வந்ததற்கு காரணம் நாம் நம்முடைய கடமையை உணர்ந்து காரியங்களைச் சரிவர செய்யாததேயாகும் என்பதை என்னால் சொல்லாமல் இருக்கமுடியவில்லை.

“டிஸ்பென்ஸி” இல்லாமல் நம் மாகாணத்தைச் சேர்ந்த பிரதிநிதிகளும் போதுமானபடி வலியுறுத்தி விஷயங்களைக் கட்டையுணர்ச்சியுடன் சொல்ல வில்லையென்பது என்னுடைய குறை. அவர்கள் இங்குள்ள நிலைமையை அடிக்கடி அங்குள்ளவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டே யிருக்க வேண்டும். இங்குள்ள மக்களுக்குத் தாம் தான் ஜவாப்தாரி என்ற முறையிலே அவர்கள் காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருவோமென்பதாக நான் அவர்களுக்கும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கண்ட்ரோல்களை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். கண்ட்ரோல்கள் எந்த இடத்திலாவது ஒழுங்காக நடந்து வருகிறதா என்று பாருங்கள். கண்ட்ரோல்களால் மக்களுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படுவதற்குப் பதிலாக ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் ஜனங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு தூரம் தொந்தரவு அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டே வருகிறது என்பதைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே குறிப்பாக நூற்றுக்கு 90 பேர்கள் விவசாயிகள். அதுவும் ஏழைகள். நகரங்களிலும் ஏழைகள் அதிகம் இருக்கிறார்கள். சாமான்களை கண்ட்ரோலும் செய்துவிட்டு, அவைகள் அந்த ஏழை ஜனங்களுக்கு கண்ட்ரோல் விலையிலும் கிடைக்கவில்லையென்றால் அந்த ஏழை ஜனங்கள் சர்க்காரிடம் கோபத்தையும், ஆத்திரத்தையும் காட்டாமல் என்ன செய்வார்கள் என்று எங்குத் தெரியவில்லை. உணவு பற்றாக்குறை ஒரு பக்கம், இயற்கை வேறு நம்மை தொடர்ந்தாற்போல் பல வருஷங்களாகச் சோதித்துக்கொண்டு வருவதினால் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் ஜலப் பஞ்சம் ஒரு புறம், சர்க்காரின் உணவு பங்கீட்டு, கொள்முதல் ஏற்பாட்டால், ஜனங்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் சொல்லமுடியாத தொல்லை ஒரு புறம்; இவைகளால் மிகவும் சொல்லொணாத துன்பத்தை அனுபவித்துவரும் ஏழை மக்கள் இன்று இந்த சர்க்காரிடமும், காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியிடமும் மிகவும் கோபமும், ஆத்திரமும் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“முக்கியமாக மழை பெய்யாததால் விவசாயிகள் பயிர்செலவு செய்ய முடியாதபடி வயிற்றெறிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நமது அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்முதல் திட்டம் எப்படியிருக்கிறதென்று பாருங்கள். மொத்தம் எவ்வளவு கொள்முதல் ஆகியிருக்கிறது? அதில் பணக்கார நிலச்சுவாந்தாரர்களிடமிருந்து கொள்முதலான அளவு எவ்வளவு? ஏழை எளிய விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து ஆகியிருக்கும் கொள்முதல் எவ்வளவு என்பதாக புள்ளி விவரங்களை வரவழைத்து சர்க்கார் பார்த்தால் தான் நன்கு தெரியும். ஒவ்வொரு இடங்களிலும் சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகள் ஏழைகளை வதைத்து, அவர்கள் வைத்திருக்கும் கொஞ்ச நஞ்சு தானியத்தையும் பிடுங்கிக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்களே தவிர ஒரு பணக்கார நிலச்சுவாந்தாரர்களிடமாவது கணிசமான முறையில் கொள்முதல் ஆகவேயில்லை. கனம் மந்திரிமார்கள் இங்கிருந்துக்கொண்டே அதற்கு ஏதாவது சமாதானம் சொல்லுவதால் பயனில்லை. கிராமாந்திரங்களுக்குச் சென்று பார்த்தால் தான் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு இந்த உணவு அதிகாரிகளால் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் துன்பம் நன்கு விளங்கும். அவர்களிடமிருக்கும் கொஞ்ச நஞ்சு உணவையும் பலவந்தமாக உங்களுக்கு ரேஷனில் அரிசி தருகிறோம்”, என்று சொல்லி கொள்முதல் செய்து விட்டு ரேஷனிலும் அவர்களுக்கு தானியம் சரியாக வழங்கப்படுவதே கிடையாது என்றால் அவர்கள் இந்த சர்க்காரை திட்டாமல் எப்படி இருப்பார்கள்? பங்கீட்டு ஒழுங்காகக் கொடுக்க முடியுமென்றால் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் பங்கீட்டு முறையையே ரத்து செய்துவிட வேண்டும். இப்படி இரண்டும் கெட்டான் நிலைமை

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யில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு ஜனங்களை ரொம்பவும் தொந்தரவுக்கு உள்ளாக்கிக் கொண்டே யிருந்தால் கொஞ்ச நாளில் இந்த நாடும் சைனாவைப் போல் ஆகிவிடக் கூடும். ஜப்பான், சைனாவில் கூட இன்று நடக்கும் அரசாட்சி மிக நன்றாக நடக்கிறதென்று சொல்லப்படுவதை பேப்பரிலே பார்க்கிறோம். அதற்கும் கேவலமாக இந்த நாட்டு நிர்வாகம் சென்றால் கொஞ்ச நாளில் ஜனநாயகமே நாட்டில் சீர் குலைந்து விடுமென்பதை சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. ஜனநாயக சர்க்காரின் திட்டங்களையும் கொள்கைகளையும் பூர்ணமாக நிறைவேற்றும் இயந்திரமாக சர்க்கார் இலாக்காக்கள் இருக்கவேண்டுமெனியாழிய சர்க்கார் அந்த இயந்திரத்தின் பேச்சைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டே மக்களுக்கு அநீதி செய்வது மிகத் தவறானது.

“இதே யந்திரங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இதே முறையில் நாம் கொள்முதல் செய்தால் ஏழைகளுக்கு நாம் அதிக தொந்தரவுகளை விளைவிப்பதாகுமே யொழிய ஏழைகளுக்கு நாம் செய்ய வேண்டிய கடமையைச் செய்வதாகாது. அதை நாம் நன்றாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும். நம் நாட்டிற்கு இன்றைய நிலைமையில் கொள்முதல் செய்ய வேண்டியதில்லை. நான் பதவியிலிருந்தபோது இந்த விதமான யந்திரத்தை நிறுத்துவதற்கு ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்து வந்தேன். ஆனால் நான் பதவியிலிருந்து விலகிய பிறகு, அது நடைமுறையில் நீடித்து நடைபெற்று வரவில்லை. இந்த அரசாங்கம் இந்த மாதிரியான யந்திரங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இந்த விதம் இந்தக் கொள்முதலைச் செய்யாமல் அந்தந்த கிராமங்களிலுள்ள மணியும், காண்களிடத்தில் விட்டு விடுவது நல்லது. அதை யொட்டி **levy system** அமைத்து தான்யங்களை வசூலித்தால் ஏழைகளுக்கு இவ்வளவு தொந்தரவுகள் ஏற்படாது. இவ்வளவு கொடுமைகளுக்கும் அவர்கள் ஆளாகமாட்டார்கள். இந்த முறையை அனுசரித்தால் அந்த கிராம அதிகாரிகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டே அவர்களுடைய ஜலாபத்தாரின் பேரில் நமக்கு வேண்டிய தான்யங்களை நாம் கொள்முதல் செய்து விடலாம். அப்பொழுது அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் செலவு குறைவாக ஏற்படும், ஜனங்களுக்கும் தொந்தரவு ஏற்படாது, நாம் வசவு வாங்குவதும் மிச்சமாகும். நிலைமை அவ்விதம் இல்லாமல் இன்றைய நிலையில் இருக்கிறது நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம். ஏழைகளுக்குக் கொடுமைகளையும் தொந்தரவுகளையும் உண்டாக்கும் நிலைமையில் தான் இன்றைய தினம் இந்தக் கொள்முதல் நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. ஆகையினால் இனிமேலாவது இந்த நிலையில் இல்லாமல் இதை மாற்றி அமைத்தால் ஜனங்களுக்கும் ரொம்பவும் சௌகரியம் உண்டாகும். அவர்களுக்கும் கோபம் உண்டாகாது.

“அது மாதிரம் அல்ல. செல்வாக்குள்ள ஒரு கிராமத்தில் சுமார் ஆயிரம் மூட்டைகள் கொள்முதல் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றிருந்தால் அந்த ஊரில் சுமார் பத்துப் பேர்களிடமிருந்து அதாவது செல்வாக்குள்ளவர்களிடமிருந்து சுமார் 500 மூட்டைகளும் மற்றவர்களிடத்திலிருந்து மற்ற 500 மூட்டைகளையும் வாங்கும்படியாக இருக்கும். கொள்முதல் செய்யும் காலத்தில் இந்த செல்வாக்குள்ளவர்களிடமிருந்து 200 அல்லது 300 மூட்டைகளை வாங்கிவிட்டு பாக்கியை இந்த ஏழை விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து வாங்கிவிடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் கொள்முதலுக்குப் பின் விவசாயிகளிடம் கொஞ்சம் கூட தான்யம் இருப்பதில்லை. அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைக்குக் கூட இல்லாமல் தான்யங்களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு விடுகிறார்கள். இது எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்றால் இது ஒரு **Organised looting** அதாவது **Legalised plunder** என்று சொல்வார்களே அதைப் போல் இருக்கிறது. இது அரசாங்கத்தின் மூலமாக, நீதியின் மூலமாக நடந்து வருகிறது என்பதை உணராமல் இருக்க முடியாது. இனிமேலாவது அதை அரசாங்கம் உணர்ந்து தகுந்த முறையில் அதை மாற்றி அமைத்தால் அதிகமாக ஏழைகளுக்கு தொந்தரவுகள் ஏற்படாது. அது மாதிரம் அல்ல. அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தான்யம் வேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்களிடமிருந்து வாய்தா வசூல் செய்யும் பொழுது பணத்திற்கு பதிலாக தான்யமாக வசூல் செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம். அப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு தான்யமாகக் கொடுப்பதற்கும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும்.

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“அதோடு கூட இப்பொழுது வருஷத்திற்கு இந்த இலாகாவிற்கு என்று ஒரு கோடியே 25 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவாகிறது, இந்த உணவு டிபார்ட்மெண்டிற்கு. அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு தான் இவ்வளவு தூரம் நமக்குத் தொந்தரவு கொடுக்கிறது. இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு யுத்த காலத்தில் ஏற்பட்டது. அதை இன்னும் நீடித்து வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டியதவசியமில்லை. ஆகவே அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு இல்லாமல் இந்த கொள்முதல் வேலையை அதைக் கண்காணிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை மாத்திரம் வைத்துக்கொண்டால் போதுமானது. அவ்விதம் வைத்து அந்தக் கொள்முதலை கண்காணித்து வந்தால் இவ்வளவு செலவு ஏற்படாமலும் நல்ல முறையிலும் நன்றாகவும் இந்த கொள் முதல் நடைபெறும். ஆகையினாலே இந்த கொள் முதல் முறையை மாற்றியமைப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்வார்கள் என்றே எதிர் பார்க்கிறேன்.

“இதைத் தவிர துணி விஷயம். இது விஷயமாகவும் அப்படித்தான். இதுவும் கிராமங்களில் சரிவர நடைபெறவில்லை. துணியையும் எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அதுவும் கண்ட்ரோல். ஆனால் கிராம ஜனங்களுக்கும் கண்ட்ரோல் விலையில் துணிகள் விற்கப்படுகிறதா என்று பார்த்தால் அதுதான் இல்லை. நகரங்களில் சிலருக்கு கொஞ்சம் கிடைத்தாலும் கிராமங்களில் கட்டுப்பாடு விலையில் துணிகள் கிடைப்பதே இல்லை. அதுவும் அங்கே உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் முன்னிலையில் தான் நடந்துவருகிறது. வேஷ்டியின் விலை ரூபாய் ஒன்றரை என்றால் அது கள்ள மார்க்கெட்டில் ரூபாய் நாலரைக்குத் தான் கிடைக்கிறது. நகரஜனங்களுக்கு ஒன்றிரண்டு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இருக்கும்போது அவர்களுக்கு முன்னால் கட்டுப்பாடு விலைக்குக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். நகரங்களில் கொஞ்சம் கட்டுப்பாடு விலைக்கு சில சமயங்களில் கொடுக்கப்படுவதாக தெரிகிறது. ஆனால் கிராம ஜனங்களுக்கு கட்டுப்பாடு விலைக்கு கிடைப்பதே இல்லை. இது விஷயம் ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் நன்றாகத் தெரியும்.

“நூல் விஷயமும் அதே மாதிரிதான். நூல் உற்பத்தி இங்கேதான் அதிகமாக நடக்கிறது. மற்ற மாகாணங்களைக் காட்டிலும் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் தான் நூல் உற்பத்தி ஜாஸ்தி. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது இந்த பூல் (Pool system) என்று ஒரு திட்டத்தை அமைத்திருப்பதால் ஏழைகளுக்கு பல தொந்தரவுகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்த முறைப்படி உற்பத்தியாகும் நூலை சரியான முறையில் அரசாங்கம்பங்கிட்டுக் கொடுப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இந்தத் துறையிலும் ஏழைகளுக்கு தொந்தரவு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது மாதிரம் அல்ல. இப்பொழுது பஞ்ச இருக்கிறது. அதிலும் ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டம் அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது பஞ்ச வாங்குகிறார்கள், எப்படி வாங்குகிறார்கள்? அதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக Oil seeds. எண்ணை வித்துக்கள். இப்பொழுது எண்ணை வித்துக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை என்ன விலைக்கு விற்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அதைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது அதற்குத் தக்க விலை வைத்து வாங்குவது கிடையாது. எண்ணை வித்துக்கதுளுக்கு இப்பொழுது மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுமதி வரி டன் 1க்கு ரூ. 150 விதித்திருக்கிறது. அதனால் விவசாயிக்கு ஒரு செளகர்யமும் கிடையாது. அந்த வரியை வியாபாரி கொடுத்துவிடுவதாக எண்ணம். ஆனால் அவ்வளவு எண்ணை வித்துக்களையும் வியாபாரி விவசாயியிடமிருந்து வாங்கும்பொழுது அந்த ஏற்றுமதி வரியை குறைத்துதான் வாங்குகிறான். அதனால் விவசாயிக்கு அதிக நஷ்டம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இப்பொழுது கடலைக் கொட்டையை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அது நம் மாகாணத்தில் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தியாகிறது. நம் மாகாணத்தில் சுமார் நாற்பது லட்சம் டன்னுவது இருக்கும். ஒரு டன்னுக்கு ரூ. 150. இதன் மூலமாக 10 கோடி ரூபாய் விவசாயிக்கு நஷ்டம் அந்த வியாபாரி அதை விவசாயினிடம் வாங்கும்பொழுது அந்த வரிப்பணத்தை எண்ணை வித்துக்களின் விலையிலிருந்து கழித்துக் கொண்டு தான் வாங்குகிறான். அதனால் வியாபாரிக்கு என்ன நஷ்டம் என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். நூற்றுக்கு எண்பது பேர்கள் இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகள். அதை மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது. அதனால் விவசாயிக்கு அதிகமாக லாபம் இல்லை. ஆனால் சில பேருக்கு லாபம் இருக்கிறது. அதாவது

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p.m.

நூற்றுக்கு பத்துப் பேருக்குத்தான் இருக்கிறது. தொண்ணூரு பேருக்கு இல்லை. ஏழைகள் உற்பத்தி செய்து தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்த வேண்டுமென்றால் அதை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய்விடுகிறது. ஆகையினாலே இவைகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு தகுந்த முறையில் கொள்கைகளை மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஒரு வருஷங்களாக பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் அவர்களுக்கு நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதுவரையிலும் அவர்களுக்குச் சுமார் 250 முதல் 300 கோடி ரூபாய் நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கலாம் என்று கணக்குப் பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. ஆகையினாலே ஒரே வர்க்கத்திற்கு அதிகமாக தொந்தரவுகள் விளைவித்தால் அவர்களால் தாங்கமுடியாது. மற்ற மாகாணங்களைக் காட்டிலும் நம் மாகாணத்தின் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நாம் அதிகமான தொந்தரவுகளை விளைவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அதை இப்பொழுது நாம் உணராமல் இருக்கிறோம். அதை உணர்ந்திருந்தால் இந்த நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்காது. அதற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் கொஞ்சம் காரணம். இந்த தொந்தரவுகளில் 30 சத விசிதத்திற்கு அவர்கள்தான் காரணம். அவர்களும் இதற்கு ஜவாப்தாரி என்பதை அவர்கள் உணரவேண்டும். நமது பிரதிநிதிகள் அங்கு சென்றிருக்கிறவர்கள் இதைப்பற்றி சொல்ல அதிகமாக அக்கரை எடுத்துக்கொள்வது இல்லை. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நம் மாகாணத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் தகுந்த முறையில் தெரிவிப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அவர்கள் வட இந்தியாவிற்கு சும்மா (jolly ride) ஜாலி வரையாகப் போய்க் கொண்டிருப்பதாகத்தான் ஏற்படுகிறது. இம்மாதிரி பல துரைகளில் நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் நல்ல வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி நம்முடைய மாகாண பிரதிநிதிகளும் மந்திரிகளும் வேலை செய்வார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

“தவிர இப்பொழுது விவசாய முன்னேற்றம் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு அதற்கென்று இந்த விவசாய இலாகாவிற்கு மூன்று கோடி சொச்சம் ரூபாய் பட்ஜெட்டில் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் ஜனங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு தூரம் பிரயோஜனப்படுகிறது என்று பார்க்கும்போது ஒன்று மில்லை. ஆனால் அந்த இலாகாவில் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் தான் ஜால்தியாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஜனங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு பயன்படுகிறது என்று பார்த்தால் அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்கை சரிதான், ஆனால் நடைமுறையில் சரியில்லை. இலாகாக்களில் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களைத்தான் பெருக்கிக்கொண்டு போகிறார்களேயொழிய ஜனங்கள் செலக்டர்ஸ் அடைவதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இன்னும் இந்த இலாகாவினால் அதிக நஷ்டமும் ஏற்படுகிறது. உதாரணமாக எருவை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். இப்பொழுது அம்மோனியா சப்ளையாகிறது. நாம் அதை உற்பத்தி செய்கிறோம். ஆல்வாயில் உற்பத்தியாகிறது. ரஷ்யாவிலிருந்தும் வரவழைக்கிறோம். டி. எஸ்ஸிலிருந்து வருகிறது. வந்து இங்கு விற்கப்படுகிறது. அதுவும் கோவாப்பரேடிவ் ஸ்டோர்ஸ் மூலமாக அது விற்கப்படுகிறது. அந்த அம்மோனியா ஒரு மூட்டைக்கு 50 அல்லது 52 படி இருக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் அது விவசாயிகளுக்குப் போகும் போது ஒரு மூட்டையில் எவ்வளவு இருக்கிறது என்று பார்த்தால் 30 அல்லது 35 படிதான் இருக்கும். இதனால் விவசாயிக்கு எவ்வளவு நஷ்டம் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்த வகையிலும் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு தொந்தரவுகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகளிலும் அதிக ஊழல் இருக்கின்றது. கோவாப்பரேடிவ் சொஸைட்டி மூலமாக நடத்துவதிலும் கொஞ்சம் ஊழல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. 110 ராத்தல் எரு இருப்பதற்கு 95 ராத்தல்தான் இருக்கும். அதை இந்த கோவாப்பரேடிவ் ஸ்டோர்கள் வாங்கி விவசாயிகளுக்கு விற்கும்போது அதில் இன்னும் குறைந்து விடுகிறது. அங்கு போய் பார்த்தால் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் கண்காணிப்பு அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இதனால் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் தொந்தரவு, அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் தொந்தரவு. பல துரைகளிலும் நாம் சரியானபடி விவசாயிகளுக்கு பயன்படும்படியான முறையில் நடக்காததால் ஜனங்கள் நம் மீது குறை கூறும் நிலையில் இருக்கிறோம்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக நீர்ப்பாசனத்தை எடுத்துக் கொள்வோம். நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டத்திற்காக நிறைய பணம் செலவிட்டுக்கொண்டுதான் வருகி

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றோம். முதலில் சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களுக்கு அதிகமாகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்து வேலை செய்ய ஆரம்பித்து, கலிங்கல்களை உயர்த்தி கரைகளையும் உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்று திட்டப்போட்டு வேலை செய்தோம். ஆனால், எவ்வளவு கலிங்கல்கள் உயர்த்தப்பட்டன வென்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது ஒன்றும் கிடையாது. வருஷா வருஷம் எத்தனை ஏரிகளின் கரைகள் உயர்த்தப்பட்டன, எவ்வளவு குளங்கள் ரிப்பேர் செய்யப் பட்டன, எத்தனை குளங்களின் கலிங்கல்கள் உயர்த்தி செப்பனிடப்பட்டன என்பதற்கு அந்தந்த இலாகாவின் அறிக்கையிலோ அல்லது நீர்ப்பாசன பட்ஜெட்டிலோ தெரிவித்திருக்கவேண்டும். அம்மாதிரி தெரிவிப்பதில்லை. ரெவின்யூ டிபார்ட்மெண்டும் அப்படித்தான் இருக்கிறது. மராமத்து டிபார்ட்மெண்டும் அப்படித்தான் இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு புள்ளி விவரங்கள் அடிக் கடி வரவழைத்து ஜனங்களுக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்தினால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். நீர்ப்பாசனச் சட்டம் எதற்காகச் செய்தோம்? சரியாக மழை பெய்யும் அந்த வருஷங்களிலாவது வருகிற ஜலத்தைத் தேக்கி வைப்பதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் அந்த குளங்களின் கலிங்கல்கள் உயர்த்தி செப்பனிடப் படுவதற்காகத்தான் அந்த சட்டத்தைச் செய்தோம். ஆனால், அது - நடை முறையில் வரும்போது, கரைகளுக்கு மண்ணைத்தான் போடுகிறார்களே தவிர, கலிங்கல்களை உயர்த்துவதெகிடையாது.

“இம்மாதிரி சிறு நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்காக இன்ஜினீர்கள் போடும் ‘எஸ்டிமேட்’ கள் அதிகமாகவே போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் எஸ்டிமேட்டுக்கு ஐயாயிரம் ரூபாய் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அம்மாதிரி சில இடங்களில் நடந்திருக்கிறது என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியும். நான் கேள்விப்பட்டும் இருக்கிறேன், அதையும் அரசாங்கம் கவனிப்பார்களென்று நினைக்கிறேன். மற்ற நாடுகளைப் போல இந்த நாட்டிலும் வருடா வருடம் ‘ஷெட்யூல் ரேட்’ அட்டவீணை ஒன்றைப் பிரசுரிப்பார்களானால், எவ்வளவு சத விதிகம் ஒவ்வொரு சாமானின் விலையும் உருகிறது, எவ்வளவு சத விதிகம் குறைகிறது என்பதைத் தெரிந்து கொள்ள உதவியாக இருக்கும். ஆகையால், வருஷா வருஷம் ஷெட்யூல் ரேட்டுக்கு ஒரு அட்டவீணையை பிரசுரம் செய்து வெளியிட்டால் பொது ஜனங்கள் தெரிந்துகொள்வதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு எஸ்டிமேட் தயாரிக்கலாம். எந்தெந்த இனத்தின் விலை அதிகமாகியிருக்கிறது, எந்தெந்த இனத்தின் விலை குறைந்திருக்கிறது என்பதை அந்த அட்டவீணையிலிருந்து தெரிந்துகொள்வதற்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும். ஆனால், அவ்விதம் செய்யப்படுவதில்லை, அது சிதம்பர இரகசியமாக வைக்கப்படுகிறது. இவ்விதமாக ஷெட்யூல் ரேட்டுக்கு ஒரு அட்டவீணை தயார் செய்து வருஷா வருஷம் வெளியிடாமலிருப்பதால் தான் அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் அதிகமாகப் பணம் வீணாக்கப்படுகிறது. நமது மாகாணத்தில் மாத்திரம் அந்த வகையில் பப்ளிக் ஓர்க்ஸ், எலெக்ட்ரிசிட்டி, ரோடு ஆகிய இந்த மூன்று டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகளில், வருஷத்தில் 3 அல்லது 4 கோடி ரூபாய் வரையில் விரயமாகிறது. புள்ளி விவரங்களைக் கவனித்துப் பார்த்தால் இது நன்கு புலனாகும். மத்திய சர்க்காரைப் பற்றியோ சொல்லவேண்டாம். வருஷத்தில் 40 அல்லது 50 கோடி ரூபாய் வரையில் அவர்களால் வீணாக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கம் இருந்த காலத்தில் 10 ரூபாய் வீணாகியிருந்தாலும்கூட விட்டிருக்கமாட்டார்கள். நாம் என்ன செய்கிறோம்? ஜனநாயக அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துகிறோம். பணத்தை விரயம் செய்வதற்குத்தான் இந்த நாட்டில் ஜனநாயகம் இருக்கிறது போலும்! அம்மாதிரி நினைக்கும்படியான முறையில் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. அதையும் கண்காணிக்கவேண்டும். சில இடங்களில் ஐயாயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு 50 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் எஸ்டிமேட் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது எனக்குத் தெரியும். அது எப்படிப் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதும் எனக்குத் தெரியும். அதைப்பற்றி இங்கே பேசுவதில் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. அதையும் ‘ஸ்க்ரூடினைஸ்’ செய்வதற்கு Expert Committee ஒன்றை ஏற்படுத்தி எஸ்டிமேட்டுகளை ‘ஸ்க்ரூடினைஸ்’ செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்யாவிட்டால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. அங்கே என்ன நடக்கிறது? வேலை நடக்கும்போது Check measurement கூட செய்வதில்லை. முன்னே, ஆங்கிலேயர் அரசாங்கம் இருந்தபோது 10 சத

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விசிடம் **Check measurement** அவசியம் செய்தாகவேண்டும். எக்ஸ்சைஸ் டியூ இன்ஜினீர் அவ்விதம் செய்வார்கள். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது செய்யப் படுவதே இல்லை. ஆகையினாலே, கண்காணிப்பு சரியாக இல்லாததால் தான் இம்மாதிரி பணம் வீணுக்கப்படுகிறது என்பதை உணரவேண்டும். ஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய அத்தியாவசியமான உணவுப் பொருள்களின் விலைவாசிகள் ஒன்றுக்கு ஐந்து மடங்கு உயர்ந்திருப்பதால் அதிக கஷ்டப் படுகின்றார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கும்பொழுது பொதுஜனங்களையே பணத்தை அரசாங்கம் செலவிடும்போது, மிகவும் கண்காணிப்புடன் நடந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். அவர்களிடமிருந்து வசூலிக்கும் பணத்தில் மூன்றிலொரு பங்கு கூட அவர்களுடைய நன்மைக்காகப் போய்ச்சேர்வதில்லை. இந்த நிலையில், பணத்தை மாத்திரம் பட்ஜெட்டில் ஒதுக்கிவிட்டு, நாம் இவ்வளவு பணம் செலவு செய்தோம் என்று சொல்லி நாம் பெருமையடித்துக் கொள்ளுவதில் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. ஜனங்கள் என்ன பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி பணம் விரயமாவதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அந்தக் காலத்தில் அரசர்கள், யாருக்கும் தெரியாமல் மாறு வேடத்தில் சென்று மக்களின் அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தெரிந்துகொள்வார்கள். ஆனால் நாம் அம்மாதிரி தெரிந்துகொள்வதில்லை.

“சென்ற 6 வருஷ காலமாக பருவ மழை தவறியதால் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த மார்ச்சு மாதம் போனால், 7-வது வருஷமும் ஆரம்பிக்கிறது. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவைப் பொருத்த வரையில் இது 6-வது வருஷம். ஆனால் இந்த வருஷமாவது அதைப் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசத்தில் சேர்த்திருக்கிறார்களாவென்று பட்ஜெட்டில் பார்த்தேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவை அதில் சேர்க்கவில்லை. அவ்விதம் சேர்க்கப்படாததின் அர்த்தம்தான் எனக்கு விளங்கவில்லை. அரசாங்கத்தின் அறிக்கையில் தென்றாற்காடு ஜில்லா பஞ்சப் பிரதேசத்தில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், பட்ஜெட்டில் சேர்க்கப்படவில்லை. தென்றாற்காடு ஜில்லாவின் 8 தாலுகாக்களில் 6 தாலுகாக்கள் பஞ்சத்தில் அடையப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அரசாங்கத்தின் அறிக்கையில் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், அதை என் பட்ஜெட்டில் சேர்க்கவில்லை என்பதுதான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை.

“தென்றாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் அநேக கிராமங்களில் குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி இல்லாமல் ஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படும் நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதே மாதிரிதான் மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களிலும் நிலைமை இருக்கிறதென்று நினைக்கின்றேன். என்னுடைய கிராமத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், தனி மனிதர்களுக்குச் சொந்தமான 23 கிணறுகள் இருக்கின்றன. 4 பொதுக் கிணறுகள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்தக் கிணறுகளில் மழை பெய்யும் போது ஜலம் இருந்தது. ஆனால், இப்பொழுது ஜலம் கிடையாது. ஒரே ஒரு பொதுக் கிணற்றில் தான் ஜலம் கொஞ்சம் இருக்கிறது. பொதுக் கிணறுகள்கூட இப்பொழுது புதிதாக வெட்டுவது இல்லை. உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் அங்கு சென்று பார்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கு ஒன்றும் செய்வதில்லை. என்னுடைய கிராமமே இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலையில் இருக்கிறதென்றால் மற்ற கிராமங்களெல்லாம் எப்படியிருக்குமென்று பாருங்கள். இந்த நிலைமையைப் போக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், தனி மனிதர்களுடைய கிணற்றுக்குக்கூட மான்யமாக ஏதாவது 50 அல்லது 100 ரூபாய் கொடுத்து, அவைகளை ஆழமாக வெட்டுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். முக்கியமாக பொதுக் கிணறுகளை ஆழமாக வெட்டுவதற்கு உடனே ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

“கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் போரிங் ஸெட் வைத்து அவர்கள் வேலை செய்கின்றார்கள். 3 குதிரை வேகமுள்ள இன்ஜின்களைக்கொண்ட 100 அல்லது 120 அடி ஆழம் பண்ணும்படியான சிறு போரிங் கருவிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அது சுமார் 2 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் வரையில் ஆகிறது. அம்மாதிரி கருவிகளை அதிகமாக வாங்கி கிணறுகளை ஆழமாகத் தோண்டுவதற்கு உதவி செய்யலாம். பெரிய போரிங் ஸெட்டுகள் வாங்கி கிணறுகளுக்கு வைக்க முடியாது. ஆகையால், சிறிய போரிங் ஸெட்டுகளை வரவழைக்க வேண்டும். அந்த முறையில் 10, 15-லக்ஷ ரூபாய் செலவிட்டால் எல்லா

19th March 1952] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

கிராமங்களுக்கும் குடி ஜலம் கிடைப்பதற்கு சாத்தியமாகும். ஆகையால், அதைச் செய்வார்களென்று நான் எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். நேற்று முன்தின தினம் **Chief Secretary** அவர்களைப் பார்த்தபோது அவரிடம் இதைச் சொன்னேன். அவர் என்ன செய்திருக்கிறார் என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இங்கு இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற மந்திரிகளானாலும் சரி, உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களானாலும் சரி, யாராயிருந்தாலும், இது விஷயத்தைக் கவனித்து ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“ஜனங்களுக்கு அத்தியாவசியமான குடி தண்ணீர் இல்லையென்றால் அவர்களின் நிலை என்ன ஆகுமென்பதை சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். எங்கள் ஊரிலுள்ள 1,500 பேர்களில் 40 பேருக்குக் கூட போதுமான ஜலவசதி கிடையாது. மற்ற ஊர்களைப் பற்றி சொல்லவே வேண்டாம். எங்கும் ஜலம் கிடையாது. இருந்த ஜலத்தையும் ஜனங்கள் சரியாக சுகாதார முறையில் அவர்கள் உபயோகப்படுத்தத் தெரியாமல் நரம்புச் சிலந்தி போன்ற வியாதி களுக்கு உள்ளாக நேரிடுகிறது. இனி வரப்போவது வெயில் காலம். அப் பொழுது நிலைமை இன்னும்மோசமாக இருக்கும். காலரா, வைசுரி போன்ற தொத்து நோய்கள் ஏற்படாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஆகையால், ஒரு பக்கம் உணவுத் தட்டு, ஒரு பக்கம் ஜலத் தட்டு, மற்றொரு பக்கம் உடைத் தட்டு, மற்றொரு பக்கம் பணப்பஞ்சம் இவையெல்லாம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையை மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டும். சென்ற 6 வருஷ காலமாக பஞ்சத்தில் அடிபட்டு கஷ்டப்பட்டுவரும் ஜனங்கள் இன்னும் பொருத்திருக்க மாட்டார்கள். வேறு எந்த நாடாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, மக்கள் இவ்வளவு பொருமையுடன் இருந்திருக்கமாட்டார்கள். நம் ஜனங்கள் ரொம்பவும் பொருமைசாலிகள். வேறு நாடாக இருந்தால் என்ன ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் என்பதைச் சிந்தித்துப்பார்க்கவேண்டும். இவ்வளவு பொருமையாக இருந்த ஜனங்கள் ஏதோ தேர்தலில்தான் நம்மை விரட்டினாலேயொழிய, இன்னும் அதிகமாக ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. இதே மாதிரியான நிலைமை இன்னும் நீடிக்குமேயானால், மற்ற சில நாடுகள் எந்த நிலையை அடைந்ததோ அதே நிலையைத்தான் நம்முடைய மாகாணமும் அடையும் என்பதை இந்த இராஜ்யத்தை ஆள்பவர்கள் கவனித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். மந்திரிக ளாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அரசாங்க உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அவரவர்கள் தங்களுடைய கடமையைச் சரிவர மக்களின் நன்மைக் காகச் செய்யவில்லை யென்றால், மற்ற சில நாடுகளில் நடந்ததுதான் இங்கும் நடக்கும் என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“ஜனநாயகத்தின் பெயரால் நாம் என்ன அக்கிரமங்கள் செய்தாலும், 4 p.m. அதை ஜனங்கள் பொறுத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பார்கள் என்று மாதிரம் யாரும் எண்ணவேண்டியதேயில்லை. மஹாத்மா காந்தி அவர்களின் அஹிம்சா தத்துவத்தையும், அன்பு முறையையும் ஜனங்கள் விரும்பினார்கள். அதனாலேயே காந்தியின் கொள்கையை கின்பற்றப்படுபவர்களான நம்மை அதிகார மன்றத்திற்கு அனுப்பினார்கள். இன்று ஜனங்களின் நம்பிக்கைக்கு விரோதமாக நாம் நடந்துகொண்டோமானால், அஹிம்சா முறைக்கு விரோதமான, அன்பு மார்க்கத்திற்கு முரணான ஒரு சர்க்கார் தான் இந்த நாட்டில் ஏற்படுமென்பதை நான் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியாது.

“அதுமாதிரமல்ல. ரோடுகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். இம்மாதிரி பொது ரோடுகளை பராமரிப்பதற்கான செஸ் வரி முன்பெல்லாம் ரூபாய்க்கு ரோட்செஸ் $\frac{1}{2}$ அல்லது ஒரு அணுவாக இருந்தது இப்பொழுது இரண்டணுவாகிவிட்டது கல்விசெஸ்ஸோ ஒரு அணுவிலிருந்து 3 அணுவாக ஆகி விட்டது. ரோடுகள் தான் எவ்வளவு தூரம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்த மாகாணத்தில் 5 வருஷத்திற்குள்ளாக 6,700 மைல் நீளம் ரோடுபோடுவதற்கு திட்டம் போட்டிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் போடப்பட்டிருக்கும் ரோடு 1,200 மைல் தான். போட்ட திட்டப் படி வேலையை முடிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக சட்டம் போட்டோம். ஆனால் பயன் என்னவென்றுதான் கேட்கிறேன்? காரணம் என்னவென்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். ரோடு போடுவதற்கு மதிப்பு போடும் இன்ஜினீயர் இலாகா வேறு. அதை நடைமுறையில் போட நிலம் ஆர்ஜிதம்செய்யும் ரெவினியூ

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இலாகாவே வேறு. இந்த ரெவின்யூ, இன்ஜினீரிங் இலாக்காக்களுக்குள்ளேயே ஒன்றுக்கொன்று ஒற்றுமை கிடையாது. இன்ஜினீரிங் இலாகா அனுப்பும் பேப்பர்கள் எல்லாம் ரெவின்யூ இலாகாவிலே உடனே கவனிக்கப்படமாட்டாது. அது அங்கிருந்து இங்குபோகும். இங்கிருந்து அங்கே போகும். ஆக **football** தான் விளையாடுவார்கள். கடைசியில் காரியம் ஆக மூன்று நான்கு வருஷங்கள் ஆகும். ஆனால் நாஷனல் ஹைவேஸ், புரொவின்கியல் ஹைவேஸ் முதலியவைகளில் செலவாகும் பணத்தைப் பாருங்கள். லக்ஷம் லக்ஷமாகச் செலவிடுகிறார்கள். அதே சமயத்தில் கிராமாந்திரங்களிலுள்ள ரோடுகளை செப்பனிடுவதைப் பற்றியே கவனிப்பது கிடையாது. இது மிகவும் வருந்த வேண்டிய விஷயமாகும். நகர்புரங்களில் 50 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் ரோடுகளுக்கு ஒதுக்கினால் அதில் 100 ரூபாய் கூட கிராம ரோடுகளுக்குச் செலவிட ஒதுக்குவது கிடையாது. அப்படியே ஒதுக்கியிருந்தாலும் அங்கே வேலை நடக்காது. அது அப்படியே லாபஸ் ஆகிவிடும். இந்த வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டிலே ரோடுகளுக்காக 5 லக்ஷ ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு 2 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் போய்விடுகிறது. பாக்கி 3 லக்ஷ ரூபாய் மற்ற இடங்களுக்கு செலவிடுவதற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த 3 லக்ஷ ரூபாயிலும் 2 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் கடைசி காலத்தில் லாபஸ் ஆகிவிடும். இதுமாதிரி பணத்தை ஒதுக்கி விட்டோம் என்று பெருமையாகச் சொல்லிக் கொள்வதால் மாத்திரம் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. ஒதுக்கிய பணம் பூராவாக செலவிடப்படுகிறதா என்று நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“அதுமாத்திரம் அல்ல. இப்போது சர்க்கார் அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷன் ரிப்போர்ட் வருவதற்கு மூன்று வருஷம் பிடிக்கிறது. அதனால் யாருக்கு என்ன பிரயோஜனம்? ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் அந்த அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷன் ரிப்போர்ட் மறு வருஷ ஆரம்பத்தில் மூன்று மாதத்திற்குள் வரவில்லையானால் அந்த ரிப்போர்ட் எதற்காகும்? யாருக்கு உபயோகப்படுமோ? மூன்று வருஷம் கழிந்து அந்த ரிப்போர்ட் வருவதாக இருந்தால் நாம் செய்தது என்ன என்பதை, நாடோ அல்லது பொது ஜனங்களோ எப்படி உடனுக்குடன் அறிந்து கொள்ளமுடியும்? மூன்று மாதத்திற்குள் அந்த அறிக்கையை ஒவ்வொரு டிபார்ட்மென்டும் சமர்ப்பிக்கவேண்டுமென உத்திரவு இருந்தபோதிலும் எந்த இலாகாவும் அவ்வாறு சமர்ப்பிப்பதே கிடையாது. கனம் மந்திரிமார்களுக்கு அது தெரியாமல் இருக்கலாம். இனிமேலாவது அம்மாதிரி உடனே மூன்று மாதத்திற்குள் சமர்ப்பிக்கவேண்டுமென வலியுறுத்தவேண்டும். அப்போது தான் நாமும் எவ்வளவு பணம் செலவு செய்தோம்? எவ்வளவு வேலை நடந்திருக்கிறது? இன்னும் எவ்வளவு நடக்கவேண்டும்? அதனால் மக்களுக்கு எந்த விதத்தில் நன்மை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது? என்பதை எல்லாம் பூர்ணமாக உணர்ந்து கொள்ள முடியும். பொது மக்களும் அறிந்து கொள்வார்கள். இதையும் கனம் மந்திரிமார்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“முக்கியமாக 16 கோடி ரூபாயாக இருந்த இந்த மாகாணத்தின் வருமானம் இப்போது 63 கோடி ரூபாயாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. அதே மாதிரியாக அப்போது 10 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவானது ஊழியர்களுக்கு இவ்வாண்டு 40 கோடி ரூபாய் அதிகமாகச் செலவாகுமென எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. இப்படி நம் மாகாண ரெவின்யூ நிதியை செலவு செய்யும்போது அதனால் மக்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான நன்மைகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்கிறோம் என்பதை நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். நம்மால் ஜனங்களுக்கு தொந்தரவு தான் அதிகமாக இப்போது நிறைய இருக்கிறதே தவிர நன்மை கொஞ்சம் கூட இல்லையென்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்வார்கள். வரிபளு மாத்திரம் நாளுக்கு நான் அதிகமாகக் கொண்டுவிட்டுக்கிறதெயொழிய அதனால் ஜனங்களுக்குப் போய் செரும் லாபம் கொஞ்சம் கூட கிடையாது. ரோடுகளுக்கு செல் வரி 1 அணு கட்டியது போக இப்போது 2 அணு கட்டும் கிராமவாசிகளுக்கு என்ன வசதி இப்போது ரோடில் செய்து கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். எல்லா ரோடுகளும் மிகக் கேவலமான முறையில் இன்று இருக்கிறது

19th March 1952] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

என்பதைகிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்றால்தான் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். இனிமேலாவது அதிகமாக இதில் கவனம் செலுத்துவார்கள் என்று நான் எண்ணுகிறேன்.

“அது மாதிரமல்ல. கல்வித் துறையை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். முன்பு 2½ கோடி ரூபாயாக இருந்த செலவு இப்போது கல்விக்காக 11 கோடியே 24.16 லக்ஷ ரூபாயாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. இதில் ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்காக 6 கோடியே 95.31 லக்ஷ ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். இதில் குறிப்பாக பார்க்கப்போனால் காலேஜ் படிப்பிற்காக முன்பிருந்ததை விட இப்போது 33% அதிகமாகியிருக்கிறது. செகண்டரி கல்விக்காக நூற்றுக்கு 15% உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால் ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்கு 5% கூட உயர்த்தப்படவில்லையென்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளத்தான் வேண்டும். இதிலிருந்து என்ன தெரிகிறது என்பதை எல்லோரும் புரிந்து கொண்டு விடலாம். கிராமவாசிகள் எல்லோரையும் போல் எவ்வளவு வரி கொடுத்தபோதிலும், அவர்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான சௌகரியமும் செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஜனசமுதாயத்தில் மிகவும் செல்வாக்குள்ளாக வகுப்பினருக்கே மேலும் மேலும் அதிகமான வசதிகளை சர்க்கார் செய்து கொடுத்துக் கொண்டே போகிறார்கள் என்ப தெளிவு. ஆதாரக் கல்வியை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். அதற்காக ஒரு சட்டம் கூடச் செய்தோம். இப்போது ஆதார Training பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் 45ந்தோ அல்லது 55 ஓ இருப்பதாக அறிகிறேன். நான் இருந்தபோது 35ந்தோ அல்லது 36ரோ தான் இருந்தது. டிரெயினிங் பள்ளிகளுக்கு 10 ஏக்கர் பண்ணை. விவசாயம் கற்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்று ஏற்படுத்தி பணம் 20 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் 6 பயிற்சி பள்ளிகளுக்குத்தான் பண்ணை ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. மிகுதி ரூபாய் லாபம் ஆகிவிட்டது. அதனால் உண்மையில் எந்த நிலையில் மக்களுக்கும், கல்வித் துறைக்கும் உதவு முடிந்தது என்பதை நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். மஹாத்மா காந்தி இந்த ஆதாரப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களை கிராமாந்திரங்களில் நிறுவி கிராமமக்களுக்கு உதவி செய்யக் கூடிய வகையில் சிருஷ்டிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக கேட்டுக் கொண்டார்கள். அந்தக் கொள்கையின் படித்தான் ஆதாரக் கல்வி பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் இன்று ஆதாரக் கல்வி பயிற்சி பள்ளிக் கூடங்களை நகரங்களில் அதிகமாகத் திறந்திருக்கிறார்களே தவிர உண்மையில் கிராமாந்திரங்களில் திறந்திருக்கிறார்களா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். கிராமங்களை புணர்த்தாரணம் செய்யத் தக்க வகையில் செயல்படவேண்டுமே தவிர இம்மாதிரியாக ஆதாரக் கல்வி இருப்பதால் யாருக்கும் பயன் இல்லை. கட்டிட கிராண்டை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், காலேஜ்கள், ஹைஸ்கூல்கள் இவைகளுக்குத் தான் அதிகமாக கட்ட கிராண்டு, ஹாஸ்டல் கிராண்டு என்று கொடுக்கிறார்களே தவிர கிராமாந்திரங்களில் எவ்வளவோ ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் கட்டிடமேயில்லாமல் இருக்கிறதே! அவைகளுக்குக் கெல்லாம் அதிகமாகக் கொடுத்து உதவிசெய்யக்கூடாதா? இதையும் சர்க்கார் நன்கு கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“நான் இருந்த போது கிராமபள்ளிகள் கட்டிட கிராண்டு விஷயமாக மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எழுதினேன், அவர்கள் இந்தக் கல்விக்காக மான்யம் கொஞ்சம் தரவேண்டுமென்று. அவ்வாறே தருவதற்கு யோசிப்பதாக கனம் மெளலானா அபுல் கலாம் ஆஸாத் வாக்களித்தார்கள். ஆனால் நான் வெளியே வந்த பிற்பாடு அது எப்படி ஆயிற்றோ தெரியவில்லை. அதையும் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“Basic Education விஷயமாக அரசாங்கம் இன்னும் அதிகம் கவனம் செலுத்தி வரவேண்டும். ஆதாரக் கல்விக்கும், ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்கும் இன்னும் அநேகம் கட்டிடங்கள் அமைக்கப்படவேண்டும். அது மாதிரம் அல்ல. இப்பொழுது ஜனங்களில் எவ்வளவு பேர்களுக்கு படிப்புவந்திருக்கிறது என்று கணக்கு எடுக்கவேண்டும். எவ்வளவு பேர்களுக்கு சாதாரணமாக படிப்பு வந்தது என்று பார்க்கும்பொழுது கணக்கிட்டிருப்பது சரியில்லை. பணம் அதிகமாக செலவு செய்யப்படுகிறதே யொழிய படிப்பு வந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ரூபாய் 2½ கோடியாக

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [19th March 1952]

இருந்த சிலவு இப்பொழுது ரூபாய் 11 கோடியாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது ஆரம்பக் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ஐந்து சத விதிக் தான் உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. அவைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய கட்டிடங்கள் பண்ணைகள் முதலியது கிடையாது. அவைகளை நன்றாக கண்காணிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். இவ்வளவு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை அதிகப்படுத்தியும் இன்னும் பல இடங்களில் படியாதவர்கள் அநேகம் பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு பிரசிடெண்டுகளைச் கேட்டால் தெரியும். அந்த முறையில் இப்பொழுது கல்வி சரியாக நடப்பது இல்லை. அதை தகுந்த முறையில் கண்காணிக்கும்படி வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். சட்டத்தை மாத்திரம் வைத்திருந்தால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. உத்யோகஸ்தர்கள் சரியாக வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். அரசாங்கம் அலட்சியமாக இருந்தால் நிலைமை இன்னும் கீழே போய்கொண்டேதானிருக்கும்.

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p.m.

“இன்னும் செல்வாக்குள்ளவர்கள் இருக்கும் சில ஊர்களில் உபாத்தியாயர்கள் வேலை செய்யாமல் செல்வாக்குள்ளவர்களுக்கு வேலை செய்தால் போதும் கல்வி சொல்லிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டியதில்லை என்றிருக்கிறார்கள். அதவும் ஒரு காரணமாக இருக்கிறது. ஜனங்களுக்கு சரியாக கல்வி நடைபெறவில்லை என்றால் அது ஜனநாயக அரசாங்கமாகாது. நாம் இப்பொழுது வயது வந்தவர்களுக்கு வாக்குறிமை அளித்திருக்கிறோம். அதன் படி இப்பொழுது தேர்தல் நடைபெற்றது. அப்பொழுது எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் படித்தவர்கள் வந்தார்கள்? ஏனென்றால் இப்பொழுது நடக்கும் கண்காணிப்பு பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. ஆனால் செலவு ரூபாய் 2½ கோடியிலிருந்து ரூபாய் 11க்கு உயர்ந்ததில் ஒன்றாமில்லை. உயர்தரப் பள்ளிகளுக்குத்தான் அதிகமாக பணம் செலவிடப்படுகிறதே யொழிய ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்கு அதிகப் பணம் செலவிடுவது இல்லை. கலாசாலைகளுக்கும் உயர்தரப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் கட்டுவதற்கும் தான் அதிகப் பணம் செலவிடப்படுகிறது. இன்னும் ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்கு வேண்டிய கண்காணிப்பு போதாது. இப்பொழுது ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளுக்கு உபாத்தியாயர்கள் எத்தனைபேர்களென்று தெரிந்து அதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி கிராண்டு கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. சுமார் 30 வருஷங்களுக்கு முந்தி எவ்வளவு பிள்ளைகள் பரீட்சையில் தேறினார்களோ அவர்கள் பிள்ளை கிராண்டுகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுவந்தது. அந்த முறை அமுலுக்கு வந்தால் படிப்பு அபிவிருத்தியாகும். ஆனால் கல்வி இலாகா இந்த முறைக்கு விரோதமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அங்கு ஒவ்வொரு வகுப்பிற்கும் வேண்டிய பிள்ளைகள் இருப்பது கிடையாது. சுமார் 30 அல்லது 40 பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஒரு உபாத்தியாயர் என்று விதி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் ஒவ்வொரு வகுப்பிலும் அதிகப்படியான பிள்ளைகளை பதிவு செய்திருப்பார்களே யொழிய உண்மையில் எழு அல்லது எட்டு பிள்ளைகள் தான் அந்த பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு வந்து கொண்டிருப்பார்கள். ஏனென்றால் அதிகப்படியான பிள்ளைகளை பதிவு செய்திருந்தால் தான் அரசாங்கத்தில் கிராண்டுகிடைக்கும். அதனால் அதிகப்படியாக பிள்ளைகளை எழுதிவைத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். மற்ற இடங்களில் அதிகப்படியான பிள்ளைகள் படிப்பதற்கு இருந்தும் அவர்களுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூட வசதி இல்லாமல் இருக்கின்றன. அதனால் படித்தவர்கள் அதிகப்படியாக இல்லை. அநேகம் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி இருக்கிறார்களே யொழிய அவைகளை சரியாக கண்காணிப்பதில்லை. கிராமவாசிகள் வரி செலுத்துவதற்குத் தகுந்த பள்ளிக்கூட வசதி கிடையாது. நாம் வசவு வாங்குவதுதான் மிச்சம். வேறு ஒன்றாமில்லை. அதை கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் முறையில் இந்த மாதிரியான ஆரம்பக் கல்வியும் மத்தியதரக் கல்வியும் இருக்கும் வரையில் literacy வராது. படித்தவர்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்களா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். பார்த்தால் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாகத்தான் இருக்கும். பட்ஜெட்டை எடுத்துப்பார்த்தால் தெரியும். பல ஊர்களில் இருக்கும் நிலைமையை எடுத்துப்பார்த்து நாடு முன்னேற்றம் அடைவதற்கு வேண்டிய கண்காணிப்பு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அவசியமாக கிராம ஜனங்களை தொந்தரவுகளுக்கு ஆளாக்கக்கூடாது.

“இப்பொழுது தென்னார்க்காட்டில் அநேகம் டியூப் கிணறுகள் அமைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். நெய்வேலி என்ற இடத்தில் சுமார் 65 கிணறுகள் இறக்கப்

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பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளில் பல இடங்களில் 10, 20, அடி உயரம் தண்ணீர் வருகிறது. அத்துடன் அநேகம் (artesian) ஊற்று கிணறுகளும் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளிலிருந்து வரும் தண்ணீரை வைத்துக் கொண்டு சுமார் 5 அல்லது 6 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்கு சாகுபடி செய்யலாம். அவ்வளவு நிலத்திற்கு சப்ளை செய்யக்கூடிய கிணறுகள் அங்கு இருக்கின்றன. அங்கே என்ன நடக்கிறது என்று கொஞ்சம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அந்த ஊத்துக் கிணறுகளிலிருந்து வரும் ஜலத்தை வைத்துக் கொண்டு சுமார் 100 அல்லது 150 ஏக்கர்களுக்கு சாகுபடி செய்யலாம். அவ்வளவிற்கும் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்கிறது. ஆனால் அங்கே அதை உபயோகிப்பதற்கு ஜனங்களுக்கு வசதி கிடையாது. அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிக்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏதாவது செய்ய வேண்டும். அதைச் சுற்றியுள்ள நிலங்களில் களர் இருக்கிறது. அந்தக் களரை அகற்றுவதாக இருந்தால் வருஷத்திற்கு 200 அல்லது 300 ரூபாய் ஒவ்வொரு ஏக்கருக்கும் வருடா வருடம் செலவாகும். அதன் மேல் தான் நிலத்தை சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டு வரலாம். நிலத்தின் களரை அகற்றாமல் இருப்பதால் இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷமாக அந்தக் கிணறுகளிலிருந்து வரும் தண்ணீர் நஷ்டமாகக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த நிலங்களை சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதாக இருந்தால் சுமார் 600 ரூபாய் செலவாகும். வருஷத்திற்கு ரூபாய் 200 வரையில் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய பணம் இப்பொழுது கிராமவாசிகளிடம் கிடையாது. ஏற்கனவே அவர்கள் 6 வருஷ பஞ்சத்தினால் ஒட்டாண்டியாகி விட்டார்கள். அவர்களிடம் பணம் இருந்தால் இது வரைக்கும் சும்மா இருந்திருக்க மாட்டார்கள். அந்தநிலங்களில் வேலை செய்து அவைகளை சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு சுமார் 2 முதல் 4 வருஷங்களாகும். அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்படும் செலவில் பாதியாவது subsidy யாக அரசாங்கம் கொடுத்தால் அவர்களால் வேலை செய்ய முடியும். அதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

“அது மாத்திரம் அல்ல. இன்னும் வாய்க்கால்களும் வரப்புகளும் போட வேண்டும். இவைகளையும் அரசாங்கம் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும். சும்மா குழாய்களை மட்டும் போட்டால் போதாது. கிளை வாய்க்கால் போட்டுக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் ரயத்துகளுக்கு ரூபாய் 200, 300 என்று செலவு செய்ய முடியாது. ஆகையால் அதை அரசாங்கம் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.”

“இப்பொழுது அங்கு தீர்வை அதிகமாட வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். அந்த இடங்களை இரு போகம் என்று வைத்து அதற்கு ரூபாய் 32 வரையில் ஒவ்வொரு ஏக்கருக்கும் தீர்வை வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். அத்துடன் செஸ் வேறு வசூலிக் கிறார்கள். ஆனால் நிலமையை கவனிக்கும் போது ஒரு போகம் கூட விளைவது இல்லை. ரொம்பவும் அக்கிரமம். வேறு எங்கேயும் இந்த மாதிரி கிடையாது. இந்நாட்டில்தான் அம்மாதிரி நடக்கிறது. ரூபாய் 5,000 ஒவ்வொரு போரிங் கிணற்றிற்கும் செலவு செய்து வைத்திருப்பதால் அவர்களுக்கு 6 சத விதிக் வேண்டுமென்றால் தீர்வையாக வசூலிக்கலாம். அவ்வளவுதான் போட வேண்டும். விவசாயி 4 வருஷத்திற்கு, வருஷத் திற்கு 200 ரூபாய் முதற்கொண்டு வழக்காடு செலவு செய்தால் அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு நஷ்டம் என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். வருஷத்திற்கு ரூபாய் 30, அல்லது 32 என்று கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது நியாயம் இல்லை. அது அக்கிரமம். ரூபாய் 5 அல்லது 6 தான் போடலாம்.”

“The Hon. Sri C. PERUMALSWAMI REDDIAR :—“ரூபாய் 22 தான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள்.”

* Sri O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR :—“செஸ் ரூபாய்க்கு ஐந்து அண ஆகிறது. கணக்குப் பார்த்தால் இன்னும் ஜாஸ்தியாகும். அது தான் தண்டம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் இதை கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இது தப்பு என்று எழுதியிருக்கிறேன். எடுத்துப் பாருங்கள். யார் இவ்விதம் போட்டார்கள் என்று ரிவினியூ போர்டுக்கு எழுதியிருக்கிறேன். எடுத்துப் பாருங்கள். அதை யாரும் கவனிப்பது இல்லை. கவ

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னிப்பதாகவும் தெரியவில்லை. அங்கு வேறு விவசாயிகளுக்கு நஷ்டம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இது வரையிலும் அதற்கு எனக்கு தீர்ப்பு கிடையாது. இதையும் கவனிப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவை self-sufficient district என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். எந்த விதத்தில் அது self-sufficient என்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. 4,50,000 ஏக்கரா நஞ்சை 1,200,000 ஏக்கரா புஞ்சை நிலம் என்று கணக்கில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு 1,60,000 ஏக்கர் நஞ்சைதான் விளைந்தது. சுமார் 3 லட்சம் ஏக்கர் விளையவில்லை. அதனால், self-sufficient district என்று போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வருஷம் என்ன செய்திருக்கிறார்கள்? 26 ஆயிரம்தான் என்று கொள்முதல் செய்யப்போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த முறையில் அரசாங்கம் நடக்கிறது. இது எந்த விதத்தில் நியாயமென்று தெரியவில்லை. அந்த ஜில்லாவில் ஏகரின் சராசரி விளைச்சல் என்ன என்று யாரும் பார்த்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஜனங்கள் பஞ்சத்தால் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். self-sufficient என்று சொல்லிச் சென்ற வருஷம் 8,000 டன் அரிசியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டார்கள். அதற்காக நானும் கூச்சல் போட்டேன். உங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். கலெக்டர் எழுதியும் கேட்கவில்லை. போன் வருஷத்தைவிட இந்த வருஷம் மிகவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையினாலே, இது நியாயமானதா என்று யோசிக்கவேண்டும். அதை எந்த விதத்தில் நியாயமென்று உங்களால் ஸ்தாபிக்க முடியுமாவென்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன். நியாயம் என்ன என்பதை வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். ஆகையால், இதையும் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இந்த விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் கவனிக்காமல் இம்மாதிரி செய்திருக்கலாம், அல்லது அலட்சியமாகச் செய்திருக்கலாம். இந்த ஜில்லாவை self-sufficient district என்று சொல்வார்களேயானால், அவர்கள் ஜனங்களுக்கு நியாயமான முறையில் நடந்துகொண்டவர்களாகமாட்டார்கள். ஆகையினால், பல துறைகளில் கிராம ஜனங்களிடத்தில் அதிகமாக தானியத்தை வாங்கி, அவர்களுக்கு வசதிகள் ஒன்றும் செய்யாமல் இருப்பதால், கிராம ஜனங்கள் ரொம்பவும் திண்டாடிக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள்.

“அது மாத்திரமல்ல. சோளத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், முன்னால் படி 5 அணு என்று இருந்தது இப்பொழுது 9½ அணு ஆகிவிட்டது. அரிசி படி 8 அணு வாக அப்பொழுது இருந்தது; இப்பொழுதோ அதன் விலை 12½ அணு ஆகியிருக்கிறது கண்டிரோல்கடைகளில். வருஷா வருஷம் மழை இல்லாமல் பஞ்சம் அதிகமாகி இயற்கையிலும் தொந்தரவு ஏற்பட்டு வருகிறது. அப்படி கஷ்டப்படும் மக்களை நானும் தொந்தரவு செய்து வரக்கூடாது. ஸர்சார்ஜ் மாத்திரம் ஒரு மணங்குக்கு ரூபாய் 2-4-0 விதிக்கப்படுகிறது. அதாவது வாங்குகிற விலைக்கும் விற்கிற விலைக்கும் மணங்குக்கு 6 ரூபாய் அதிகமாக ஜனங்களுக்கு விறகப்படுகிறது. இந்த மாகாணத்தில் 9 லக்ஷம் டன்னுக்கு எவ்வளவு கோடி. ரூபாய் ஸர்சார்ஜ் ஜனங்களிடத்திலிருந்து வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறதென்று பாருங்கள்? தானியங்களை உற்பத்தி செய்கிறவர்களுக்கும் கொடுக்காமல், ஏழை மக்களுக்கும் கிடைக்காமல், மத்தியில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் சாப்பிடும் படியாக நம்முடைய டிபார்ட்மென்டும் நானும் மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் உந்தையாக இருக்கிறோம். ஆகையால், இந்த இரண்டு வருஷமாக, முந்தி இருந்ததைவிட இப்பொழுது ஒன்றுக்கு நான்கு பங்கு அதிகமாக விலை கொடுத்து வாங்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நீங்கள் கேட்ட மானியத்தையும் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் கொடுக்கவில்லை. நிறுத்திவிட்டார்கள். அது நியாயமில்லை.

“உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்கின்றவர்கள் தங்கள் தானியத்திற்கு சரியான விலை கிடைக்காமல் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் 100-க்கு 90 பேர் இருக்கிறார்கள். விளைந்த தானியம் கொஞ்சம் கையில் இருந்தால் அதை விற்றுவிட்டு பல பண்டங்களை அவர்கள் வாங்கவேண்டும். ஆனால், அவர்கள் கடன் வாங்கித் தான் தானியத்தை வாங்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஏனெனில் அவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விற்கும்போது ரூபாய்க்கு 4 படி என்று விற்கிறான். வாங்கும்போது ரூபாய்க்கு ஒரு படி, 1½ படி யென்று வாங்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகையினாலே, இரண்டு விதத்திலும் நாம் அவர்களுக்கு தொந்தரவு கொடுக்கிறோம். இதையும் கவனித்துத் தகுந்த

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அதில் இருக்கின்றன வெண்பதையெல்லாம் கவனித்து பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான்கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமானது. இன்று கிராமவாசிகள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் ஏதாவது படிஷன் எழுதவேண்டுமென்றால் பிறரிடம் போய் 1½ ரூபாய், 2 ரூபாய் என்று கொடுத்து எழுதித்தரச் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. மேலும் அப்படி எழுதினாலும் அதை எழுதியவன் அவன் சொன்னதைத் தான் எழுதினான் என்பதை அவர்களால் பார்க்கவும் முடியவில்லை. ஆகையால் அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் வழங்கி வரும் பாஷையிலேயே அரசாங்க நடவடிக்கைகள் யாவும் நடப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு அனைத்தையும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

4-30 p.m. SRI S. A. S. RM. RAMANATHAN CHETTIYAR — “கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இன்று இங்கே பேசியவர்களின் பேச்சைக்கேட்கும்போது இது வழக்கமாக நடக்கும் பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்தை போலவேயில்லை. இது ஏதோ தேர்தல் பிரசங்கங்கள் போலவே தான் தோன்றியது. ஒவ்வொரு வரும் எலெக்ஷனில் ஜெயித்ததிற்கும், தோற்றதற்கும் பல பல காரணங்களை அந்தக் கட்சி அப்படி செய்தது தவறு, இந்தக் கட்சி இப்படி செய்தது தவறு என்பதாக பல பிரசங்கங்களை நடத்தினார்கள். பல குறைபாடுகளை எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். கூர்ந்து கவனித்தால் பல தவறுகளை சர்க்காரும் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளத்தான் வேண்டும்.

“என்னை கேட்டால் இந்த சர்க்கார் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை தயாரித்து சமர்ப்பித்தே இருக்கவேண்டாம். ‘அள்ளித் தெளித்த அவசர்க்கோலத்தைப்போல,’ இன்னும் ஒரு வாரமோ, இரண்டு வாரமோ பதவியில் இருக்கக் கூடிய இந்த சர்க்கார் அவசரம் அவசரமாக ஒரு பட்ஜெட்டை தயாரித்து அதை இந்த சபையில் சமர்ப்பிக்காதிருந்திருக்கலாம். ஆனால் அது மாதிரியான ஒரு நிலைமையும் ஏற்பட்டு விட்டது என்பதை நாம் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளத்தான் வேண்டும். கவர்னரே இந்த செலவினங்களை மேற்பார்வை பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால் இதுமாதிரியான இவ்வளவு செலவு இந்த சர்க்காருக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்காது என்பதை நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு நன்மை இந்த சர்க்கார் செய்திருந்த போதிலும் சர்க்கார் செய்துள்ள பல குறைகளைத்தான் கூறினார்கள். குறைகள்தான் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை நாமும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளத்தான் வேண்டும். பொது மக்களும் அப்படித்தான் இந்த சர்க்காரால் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கும் நன்மைகளைக்காட்டிலும் கெடுதியே அதிகமாகவுள்ளதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதற்கெல்லாம் என்னகாரணமென்றே தெரியவில்லை.

“இதற்கெல்லாம் பொதுவாக ஒரு காரணம் சொல்லலாம். இந்தச் சர்க்காரின் சிப்பந்திகள் பெரும்பாலும் ஒழுங்காக, தங்கள் கடமையை உணர்ந்து நடப்பதில்லையென்பதுதான். ஆனால் நீங்கள் எந்த டிபார்டுமென்ட்டைப் போய் பார்த்தாலும் ஒரு தாசில்தார் வேலை செய்ய வேண்டிய இடத்தில் இன்று பத்து தாசில்தார்கள் வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் இருக்கவேண்டிய இடத்தில் ஒன்பது சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள், அந்த பிராஞ்சு, இந்த பிராஞ்சு, கிராம பிராஞ்சு பெண்பதாக பல பெயர்களைச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு இருந்து வருகிறார்கள். இப்படியே ஒவ்வொரு இலாகாவிலும் பல மடங்கு அதிகாரிகளின் தொகை அதிகரித்து இருக்கிறதே தவிர எந்த வேலையும் ஒழுங்காக, சீக்கிரமாக அவர்களால் செய்யப்படுவதாக எண்ணவேவேண்டாம். இன்று நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தின் பெரும்பகுதி வருமானம் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் கொடுப்பதிலேயே விரயமாகிவிடுகிறது என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகளோடுயன்றால் தங்களுக்குச்சம்பளம் போதவில்லையென்பதாக முறையிடுகிறார்கள். அதற்காக என்.ஜி.ஓ. களுடைய மனைவியார்கள் எல்லோரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து சென்ற மாதம் கூட என்பெயரால் உள்ள ஹாலில் தஞ்சாவூரில் ஒரு கூட்டம் நடத்தி, ‘எங்கள் கணவன் மார்களின் சம்பளத்தை எல்லாம் சர்க்கார் உயர்த்திக் கொடுக்க

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வேண்டும். இந்த சம்பளத்தைக்கொண்டு எங்களால் காலகேஷம் செய்ய முடியவில்லை, என்பதாக ஒரு தீர்மானம்போட்டு அதை சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“ஆனால் சர்க்காரின் வருமானம் எங்கே தான் போகிறதோ தெரிய வில்லை. ஏதாவது கரையான் சாப்பிட்டு விடுகிறதோ என்னமோ?

“நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய, அன்பிற்குரிய மாஜி சென்னைப் பிரதம மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ ஓ. பி. இராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் ரொம்ப அழகாகப் பேசினார்கள். அவர்கள் கூறியது எல்லாம் உண்மைதான். சர்க்கார் அவர் கூறிய விஷயங்களிலெல்லாம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். ஸ்ரீ ஓ. பி. இராமசாமி ரெட்டியாரே மறுபடியும் பிரதமராக வந்தாலும் வரலாம்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கனம் மாஜி பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள் பேசியபோது ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் முடிந்து 3 மாதத்திற்குள்ளாக அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷன் ரிபோர்ட் வந்து விடவேண்டுமென்றும் அவ்வாறு வரவேண்டுமென்று சட்டம் இருந்தும் அவ்வாறு வருவதில்லை. இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்கள் கழித்துத்தான் வருகிறது. அதனால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை என்பதாகவும் கூறினார்கள். அவர் பிரதம மந்திரியாக இருந்த காலத்திலும் அப்படித் தான் வந்ததே தவிர மூன்று மாதங்களுக்குள் ஒரு தடவை கூட வரவில்லை. அப்போது இவர் அதிகாரிகளை அம்மாதிரி செய்யாத தற்காக டிஸ்டிம்ஸ் செய்திருக்கலாம். ஏனோ அவ்வாறு ஒன்றும் செய்ய வில்லை. அதே முறைப்படி தான் இப்பவும் நடந்து வருகிறது. இப்போ வாவது சர்க்கார் அம்மாதிரி அந்த ரிபோர்டுகளை மூன்று மாதத்திற்குள் அனுப்பிவைக்கவேண்டுமென அதிகாரிகளை வற்புறுத்தவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக முக்கியமாக சர்க்கார் ஒரு விஷயத்தை நன்கு கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இன்று ஏராளமாக நம் மாக்ளானத்தில் பணம்தான் செலவாகிறதே தவிர அதனால் ஏற்படும் நன்மையே கொஞ்சம் கூடத் தெரிய வில்லை. சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக எப்படி இவ்வளவு பணம் செலவாகிறது என்பதை ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டும். சாதாரணமாக 5 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் சட்டத்திற்கு 50 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் எல்டிமேட்டு போடுகிறார்கள் என்று ஸ்ரீ இராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் சொன்னது அவ்வளவும் உண்மைதான்.”

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“அது ஒன்று தான்”

SRI S. A. S. RM. RAMANATHAN CHETTIYAR:—“அது ஒன்று தான் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. ‘ஒரு பாளை சோத்துக்கு ஒரு சோறு பதம்,’ என்ற பழமொழிப்படி இந்த ஒன்றிலிருந்தே சர்க்காரின் பணம் எவ்வளவு லீன் விரயம் ஆகிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை எல்லோரும் தெரிந்து கொண்டு விடலாம். ஆனால் இதைப்பற்றி சர்க்காரிடம் எவ்வளவு முறை சொன்னபோதிலும் அது ‘செலிடன் காதில் ஊதிய சங்காகத் தான்’ ஆகிறது. சர்க்கார் இனியும் இப்படி கணமூடித்தனமாக பொது மக்கள் பணத்தை செலவழிக்காமல் உடனே ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்து எந்தந்த துறையில் எப்படி சிக்கனம்பிடிக்கலாமென்பதை ஆராயவேண்டும். அதன் முடிவுப்படியும் நடக்கவேண்டும். ஆகையால் உடனே சர்க்கார் ஒரு **retrenchment** கமிட்டியை நியமித்து எந்தந்த இலாகாவில் எவ்வளவு பணம் சிக்கனம் செய்யமுடியுமென்பதை ஆராயவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஒரு டிபார்ட்டுமெண்டிலே தான் செலவைக் குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. மந்திரி மார்கள் கார் வாங்குகிற செலவையும் கூடத்தான் கணிசமாகக் குறைக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஒரு விஷயத்தைப் பாருங்கள். லண்டனில் உள்ள இரண்டு தொழில் மந்திரிகள் சர்க்கார் செலவில் கார் வாங்கினால் அதனால் சர்க்காருக்கு நஷ்டம் என்று அமெரிக்கருடைய காரில் போய் வந்தார்கள். ஆனால் நமது இந்திய ஸ்தானிகராக லண்டனில் இருக்கும் ஸ்ரீ மேனன் அவர்கள் 35 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் செலவில் கார் வாங்கி வைத்துக் கொண்டு குஷாலாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அது நமக்கு ஒரு விதத்தில் பெருமை தான் என்றாலும் நம்நாட்டினுடைய பொருளாதார

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நிலையும் அவர்கள் உணர்ந்து அதற்குத் தக்கபடி தான் நடக்கவேண்டுமென்பது எனது அபிப்பிராயம். அவர் இருக்கும் ஆடம்பரத்தைப் பார்த்து விட்டு அங்குள்ளவர்கள் இந்தியாவில் ஏழையே கிடையாது. எல்லோரும் பணக்காரர்கள்தான் என்று நினைத்துக் கொள்வதில் நாம் பெருமைதான் பட்டுவரும். அது ஒரு விஷயம். நம்மைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் நம் நாட்டின் செலவை எப்படி எப்படி குறைக்கலாம் என்பதை நமது சர்க்கார் தீவிரமாக ஆலோசனை செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக பலர் பலவிதமாக எலெக்ஷனைப் பற்றி பேசினார்கள். என் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்த மட்டில் எலெக்ஷன் மிக நன்றாக அமைதியாக பாரபக்டிமின்றி நடந்தது. அதிகாரிகள் எல்லோரும் அதில் ரொம்பவும் நடுநாயகமாக தங்கள் காரியங்களைச் செய்தது மிகவும் பாராட்டவேண்டிய விஷயமாகும். முக்கியமாக மத்திய சர்க்கார் உதவி மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ சந்தானத்தை எதிர்த்து, கம்யூனிஸ்டு அபேக்சுக்ஸ் ஸ்ரீ கே. அனந்த நம்பியார் போட்டியிட்டதால் ரொம்பவும் இவரிருவர்களிடையேயும் பலத்த எலெக்ஷன் போட்டியிருந்தது. எப்படி யிருந்தபோதிலும் கடைசியில் அதிகாரிகள் இதில் எதுவும் தலையிடாமல் தங்கள் கடைமைகளை சரியாக நிறைவேற்றி வைத்தது மிகவும் பாராட்டவேண்டியதாகும். ஏதோ இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் ஒரிரண்டு இடத்தில் தேர்தல் தகராறுகள் சில இருந்ததாக சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் தேர்தல் மிகவும் ‘ப்ரபெக்ட்’ என்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டும். அதற்காக நான் கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டியை மிகவும் பாராட்டவேண்டியவனாக இருக்கிறேன். ஸ்ரீ கோபால் ரெட்டி இங்கே இல்லாது இருந்தபோதிலும் அவருக்கு என்னுடைய ‘தாங்லை,’ நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இங்கே தேர்தல் ரொம்பவும் மெச்சத் தக்க வகையில் நடந்ததென்று நாம் பாராட்டுவதோடு மாத்திரம் அல்ல மேல் நாட்டு பார்வையாளர்கள் கூட இங்கே தேர்தல் மிகவும் நன்றாக நடந்தது என்று பாராட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக நேற்று பேப்பரிலே பார்த்தேன். டி.யு.சி.எஸ். சிலே. எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து கொண்டு சர்க்கரை மூட்டையையும், அரிசியையும் கள்ளமார்க்கெட்டில் விற்றுவிட்டார்கள் என்று அது பிறகு விசாரணைக்கு வந்தபோது விற்கப்பட்ட மொத்த மூட்டைகளின் பணத்தை உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களிடமிருந்து அப்புறம் வசூல் செய்தார்கள், என்பதாக. இது ரொம்பவும் கண்டிக்கத் தக்க விஷயமாகும். கனம் ரோச் விக்டோரியா இங்கே இல்லாவிட்டாலும் சர்க்கார் இதை நன்கு கவனிக்கவேண்டும். 14 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் பெருமானமுள்ள மூட்டையை நான்கு மடங்கு உயர்ந்த விலைக்கு கள்ளமார்க்கெட்டில் விற்பது. பிறகு அந்த அதிகாரிகளை உடனே டிஸ்சிஸ் செய்யாமல் அவர்களிடமிருந்து அந்த மூட்டைகளின் பணத்தை 14 ஆயிரத்தை மாதிரம் வசூல் செய்வது என்றால் நானே வேறு ஒருவன் அதேமாதிரியாக 20 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் சர்க்கரையை கள்ளமார்க்கெட்டில் 9 மடங்கு உயர்ந்தவிலைக்கு விற்றுவிட்டு அந்தப் பணத்திலேயே உள்ள பணத்தை ஒரு பங்கு கட்டிவிட்டு பாக்கி 8 பங்கை வரபமாகவைத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறான். இது மாதிரி என் செய்யமுடியாது? அந்தமாதிரியாக கள்ளமார்க்கெட்டில் விற்பனை செய்த அதிகாரிகளை உடனே டிஸ்சிஸ் செய்திருந்தால் வரக்கூடியவன் அம்மாதிரி செய்யக் கூடாது என்று பயப்படுவான்? சர்க்கார் அவர்களை டிஸ்சிஸ் செய்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் என் அபிப்பிராயம். அப்படி தண்டித்தால் தான் பின்னால் வரக்கூடியவர்களும் திருடாமல் உள்ளத்தில் பயத்தோடு வேலை செய்வார்கள்.

“ஏதோ நான் சொல்லவேண்டியதை எல்லாம் சொல்லிவிட்டேன். இந்த சர்க்கார் இன்னும் 10, 15 நாட்கள் தான் பதவியில் இருக்கும். அப்புறம் எந்த பார்டி அதிகாரத்திற்கு வந்தாலும், இவைகளில் எல்லாம் கவனம் செலுத்தும் என்றேதான் நான் இவைகளைச் சொன்னேன். நான் சொன்னவைகளும் ரிகார்டு ஆகிறது. கவர்னர் ஆட்சியே ஏற்பட்டாலும் சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகளாவது இதில் கவனம் செலுத்துவார்

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கள் என்றுதான் இவ்வளவையும் பேசினேன். சர்க்காரும் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்தும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எல்லோருக்கும் நமஸ்காரம்.”

* SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—“அத்யக்ஷ, ச்ரீ. ஓ. பி. ராமஸ்வாமி ரெட்டிగారు చేసిన ఉపన్యాసాన్ని తెలుగులోగాని ఇంగ్లీషులోగాని తర్జుమాచేయవలసిందని నేను కోరుతున్నాను. వారి ఉపన్యాసంలో నా సందేహాలకు వారేదో సమాధాన మిచ్చినట్లు నాకు అర్థమైంది.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“వారు మీకేమి సమాధానమివ్వలేదు.”

* SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—“ప్రభుత్వ కార్యాలయాలలో ఉద్యోగుల సంఖ్య విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయిందని, ఖర్చుకూడ ఇదివరకటికంటే ఎక్స్పెండ్ అధికమైందని శ్రీ. రாமస్వామి రెడ్డిగారు తెలిపారు. నేనుకూడా అదేవిధంగా అభిప్రాయ పడుతున్నాను. ఉద్యోగస్తుల నిమిత్తం ఇంత హెచ్చు ఖర్చుచేయడం తగ్గించే ప్రయత్నంచేయవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంకారిని కోరుతున్నాను. శ్రీ. రாமస్వామి రెడ్డిగారు ఇది వరలో ప్రధానిగా ఉన్నవారు. అటువంటివారి ఉపన్యాసం తెలుగులోకి తర్జుమా చేయిస్తే బాగుంటుంది. అప్పుడు మేము వారి అభిప్రాయాలేమో సరిగా తెలుసుకోగలుగుతాము.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“వారి ఉపన్యాసం రిపోర్టు రేపు వస్తుంది. మీరు రేపు మాట్లాడవచ్చు.”

* SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—“ఇదివరలో ప్రధానిగా ఉన్న రామస్వామి రెడ్డిగారు ఆంగ్లం. వారి పూర్వులు ఎవ్వడో తమిళ దేశం వెళ్లిపోయినట్లు. ప్రస్తుతం ప్రధానిగావున్న రాజాగారుకూడా ఆంగ్లం. వారి కుటుంబమువారు ఇది వరలో ఎవ్వడో దక్షిణాదికి వచ్చారు. ఆంగ్లంపైన వీరిరువురి పరిపాలన కాలంలో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వచ్చివుంటే చాలా బాగుండేది. ఇందుకు వారు కృషిచేయలేదు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం రాకపోవడం మా జిల్లాలలో కౌంగ్రెసు ఓడిపోవడానికి పెద్ద కారణం. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వచ్చివుంటే కౌంగ్రెసు పరాజయం పొందివుండేకాదు. దీనికితోడు అభ్యర్థులను నిర్ణయించడంలో గూడ చాలా పొరపాటుచేశారు. వాళ్ల గ్రూపుకు చెందిన వారిని అభ్యర్థులుగా నిర్ణయించినందువల్లకూడా ఆంధ్ర కౌంగ్రెసు అధినేతలు బిన్ని కలలో విజయం సాధించలేకపోయారు.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ఇవన్నీ బడ్జెటులో చేర్చబడిన విషయాలు కావు. ఎతకన్నులకు బడ్జెటుకు సంబంధంలేదు కాబట్టి కాలయోగ్యతచేయకుండా బడ్జెటు లోని విషయాలనుగురించి మాట్లాడితే బాగావుంటుంది.”

* SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—“1937 వ సంవత్సరంలో మొట్ట 4-55 మొదటగా నేలం జిల్లాలో ప్రొపర్టీ ట్యాక్ విధింప చేశారు. తరువాత నాలుగు p.m జిల్లాలకు దాన్ని పొడిగించారు. అయితే 1949 వ సంవత్సరంనాటికి రాష్ట్రంలోని అన్ని జిల్లాలలోకూడా మద్యపాననిషేధం మొదలుపెట్టడం అందరి కోరికపై అమలుచేయబడింది. కాని దీనిని అమలుచేయడంలో కొన్ని లోపాలు కనిపిస్తున్నాయి. ఈ లోపాలవల్ల యీనాడు కొంతమంది కౌంగ్రెసు వాదులుకూడా మద్యపాన నిషేధ విధానాన్ని మార్చమని అంటున్నారు. మళ్లీ ప్రొపర్టీ ట్యాక్ ను తీసివేతే పాలీస్ అంత మంచిదికాదని నా అభిప్రాయం. మద్యపాన నిషేధంలో లోపాలుంటున్నాయి అంటే చాలావరకు

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ఉద్యోగస్తులే చాఫ్టులని చెప్పవలసి వుంది. మా జిల్లాలో దొంగసారాయి చాలావరకూ ఉద్యోగస్తుల ఆజ్ఞాన్నిపిక్రిందే తయారవుతుంది. ఇందుకు తెట్టుబడికూడా ఉద్యోగస్తులే యిస్తున్నట్లు, దొంగసారాయి తయారుచేయించి అమ్ముతున్నట్లు వినికిడి. ఈ విషయాన్ని సబు-యిన్-స్పెక్టరుగారికి, సర్కిల్ యిన్-స్పెక్టరుగారికి, డిప్యూటీ సూపరింటెండెంటుగారికి రిపోర్టుచేస్తే వారు ఏమి చర్య తీసుకోలేకుండా యున్నారు.

“కంట్రోల్సువల్లకూడా ప్రజలలో చాలా అసంతృప్తి వీర్చింది. ఈ విషయం అనేకసార్లు నేను ఈ సభలో మనవి చేసియున్నాను. అయినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు కంట్రోల్సును తొలగించలేదు. ఇప్పుడు ఎన్నికలలో పోటీచేసే నిజయంపాండలేక పోయిన మాజీ మంత్రి శ్రీ మాధవమీనన్ గారు కంట్రోల్సువల్ల ప్రజలు కాంగ్రెసుపట్ల విముఖులైనారని చెప్పియున్నారు. స్వానుభవమువల్ల ఈ విషయాన్ని వారు ఇప్పుడు తెలుసుకోగలిగారు. ఇదివరలోనే ఈ కంట్రోల్సు కొంత తగ్గించి ఉంటే కాంగ్రెసు యీ విధంగా పరాజయాన్ని పొందియుండేది కాదని నా అభిప్రాయము. మా విశాఖ జిల్లాలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు రేషన్ డిపోలద్వారా ఆమ్మిన బియ్యం ఎంత పాడుగా ఉన్నాయో తెలిసేనిమిత్తం నేను శాంపుల్సుకూడా తీసుకొనివచ్చి ఈ సభలో ప్రెం మిస్టరుగారికి, ఫుడ్ మినిస్టరుగారికి, ఇంకా ఇతర అధికారులకు చూపించి యున్నాను. మంత్రులు మాజిల్లాలో పర్యటనలు చేస్తున్నపుడు కూడా ఈ విషయాలు వారితో ప్రజలు, మేముకూడా మనవి చేసియున్నాము. అయినప్పటికూడా మా విన్నపాలు వారు మన్నించలేదు. ఈ నాడైనా స్వానుభవమువల్ల మంత్రులు ఈ విషయాన్ని గుర్తించగలిగినందుకు చాలా సంతోషము.

“ఈ సంవత్సరం డిఫిసిట్ జిల్లా అయిన మా విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలోకూడా పంటలు బాగానే పండినవి. ఈ సంవత్సరము ఆహార ధాన్యాలకు ఎక్కువగా కటకట వుండడని నేను అనుకొంటాను. కాబట్టి మా జిల్లాలో కంట్రోల్సు తొలగించవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇరుగుపొరుగునవున్న ఉభయ గోదావరి, కృష్ణా, గుంటూరు జిల్లాలు మిగులు ప్రాంతాలు కావడంచేత ధాన్యంలో బ్లాక్ మార్కెటు అమ్మకం ఉండదు. ప్రజలకు కంట్రోలు ధరలకిన్నకూడా తక్కువకు బియ్యంలభించే అవకాశం ఉన్నాయి. ఈ నాడు ప్రాక్యూరుమెంటు ధరకు అమ్మకం ధరకు బహుళ రూ. 5 ల వ్యత్యాసంవుంది. ఈ 5 రూపాయలు సర్వార్జికీంద వసూలు చేయబడుతుంది. కంట్రోల్సు గనుక తీసివేస్తే ఇప్పుడు అమ్మేధరకన్నా 3 రూపాయలు తక్కువగా ఆహార ధాన్యాలు ప్రజలకు దొరుకుతాయి అనడంలో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. కంట్రోల్సు ఉన్నంతకాలం ఆహారధాన్యాల ధర తగ్గదు ప్రభుత్వము వారి సిబ్బందికి ఇతరఖర్చులకు సేబుటాక్సు మొదలైన పన్నులకు కొనుగోలుదారు హెచ్చు మొత్తాన్ని చెల్లించవలసి వస్తువున్నది. కంట్రోల్సు గనుక తీసివేసినట్లయితే ఈ ఆదనపు ఖర్చులకు ప్రజలు డబ్బుఇవ్వనక్కరలేదు. అందువల్ల తక్కువ ధరకు బియ్యం లభ్యమౌతాయి. ఈ విషయాన్ని గమనించి ఓడ ప్రజల కష్ట సుఖాలను ఆలోచించి కంట్రోల్సును తొలగించాలని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. బట్టల విషయంలోకూడా ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలలో లాగే మన కంట్రోలు విధానం మార్చాలి. బట్టవైన ధర కంట్రోలు వుంచి హెబ్బెల్లకు, రీట్రెర్లకుపంపిణీచేసే స్వేచ్ఛ కలుగజేసినట్లయితే వ్యాపారస్తులు ఒకరితోనొకరు పోటీపడి తక్కువధరలకు బట్ట విక్రయించే అవకాశాలు చాలావున్నవి. కంట్రోలు వుండడమువల్లనే ప్రతి వస్తువు ధర పెరిగిపోతుంది. వ్యాపార స్వేచ్ఛ వున్నట్లయితే ధరలు తగ్గుతాయి. పంచదారకు ధర నూరు రూపాయలు నిర్ణయించి నప్పటికి 95, 90, 85 రూపాయలకు కూడా యిస్తున్నారు. కాబట్టి అవసరమైన

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కంట్లోల్సు తొలగించి క్రజావసర వస్తువులు బాహుటంగా బజారులలో లభ్యమయ్యే విధానము చేయవలసిందని, ఆ విధంగా చేసిననాడే ప్రజలలో ఆసంతృప్తి తగ్గుతుందని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“రాయలసీమలో విర్పడిన టేము పరిస్థితినిగురించి చాలామంది మిత్రులు మాట్లాడి వున్నారు. రాయలసీమ ప్రజలకు ప్రతివారు ఈ ఆపత్సమయములో సహాయపడవలసిందని నేను కోరుతున్నాను. ఇదివరలో ఒకసారి రాయలసీమలో టేముము సంభవించినప్పుడు మా విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలో కొన్ని వేల రూపాయలు విరాళాలు పోగుచేసి యిచ్చాము. అదేవిధంగా ఈ నాడుకూడా చేయడానికి ఎంతమాత్రం ఆభ్యంతరము లేదు. మిత్రులు నారాయణ రావుగారు చెప్పినట్లు మా జిల్లాలోకూడా ధాన్యం, గడ్డి పోగుచేసి యివ్వడానికి ప్రజలు సంసిద్ధంగావున్నారు. ఈ సంవత్సరం మా జిల్లాలో పంట బాగానే ఉంది. కాబట్టి ప్రజలు రాయలసీమవారికి విరాళాలు యివ్వడానికి ఎంతమాత్రం వెనుదీయరు. కంట్లోల్సు తీసివేసినట్లయితే మా మిగులు జిల్లాలనంచి రాయలసీమకు ధాన్యం పంపడానికి చాలా వీలుగావుంటుందని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. కంట్లోల్సు తొలగించినట్లయితే ప్రభుత్వపు ఖర్చుకూడా తగ్గుతుంది. ఈ విషయమై మిత్రులు ఆలోచించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను.

“పోలీసు శాఖ విషయమై ఎక్కువగా డబ్బు ఖర్చు ఆవుతున్నదని కొంతమంది మిత్రులు చెప్పియున్నారు. ఎంతడబ్బు ఖర్చు ఆవుతున్నాకూడా ఆస్తి ప్రాణాలకు రక్షణ ఏమి ఉన్నట్లు కన్పించడం లేదు. రాసురాసు దొంగతనం పెరిగిపోతోంది. మా విజయనగరంలో గత పదిహేను రోజులనంచి తెల్లవారగట్ల 4, 5 ఘంటల వధ్య వరకూ దొంగతనాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. కప్ప తాళానికి గుడ్డకట్టి నిప్పు అంటించి తాళాలు తీసివేస్తున్నారు. ఇళ్లలో ప్రవేశించి పడుకొన్నవారిని భయపెట్టి డబ్బు, దస్కం దోచుకుపోతున్నారు. ధన శక్తిమేకాకుండా, ప్రాణనష్టముకూడా విర్పడి భయావహ పరిస్థితులలో ఈ నాడు మేమున్నాము. నేన్నీ అనేది ఎక్కడ కన్పించడంలేదు. సినిమాల అభివృద్ధి ఆవుతున్నకొలది దొంగతనాలు పెరిగిపోతున్నాయి. సినిమా కళనుంచి రెండు ముఖ్యమైన కళలు యీనాడు ఉద్భవించాయి. వీటిలో ఒకటి దొంగతనం. ఇదికూడా కొత్త కొత్త పద్ధతులమీద ఒక కళగా మారిపోయింది.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :— “రెండవదేమిటి”

* SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—“వ్యధిచారము. అందుచేత సినిమాలలో ఇటువంటి అసభ్య సంఘటనలను ప్రదర్శించకుండా చూడడానికి టెన్సార్ బోర్డువారు ఏమిచేస్తున్నారో బోధపడటంలేదు. ఈ విషయాలనుగురించి టెన్సార్ బోర్డువారు పట్టించుకోకపోవడం చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయం. దీనివల్ల ప్రజలలో చాలా అవినీతి పెరిగిపోతుంది. సినిమాలకు హెచ్చు డబ్బు యిచ్చే ప్రజా సామాన్యానికి సినిమాలవల్ల అవకాశమే జరుగుతోంది గాని ఉపకారము జరగడం లేదు. 15 అణాలు టికెట్లు కొనేవారివల్ల కాక, 2 అణాలు, 4 అణాలు పెట్టి టికెట్లు కొనేవారి దగ్గరనుంచే సినిమా వారికి హెచ్చుడబ్బు వసూలు అవుతుంది. కాబట్టి బీదవారు ఇటువంటి అవినీతి చర్యలకు గురికాకుండా చూచే నిమిత్తం సినిమాలలో అసభ్య సంఘటనలు లేకుండా చూడవలసినదని టెన్సారు బోర్డువారికి ప్రభుత్వము పుత్రరువులు పంపించవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను.

“మన ప్రభుత్వంవారు విద్య గురించి ఎక్కువ శ్రద్ధ తీసుకుంటున్నందుకు చాలా సంతోషము. విద్యాభివృద్ధి విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఎక్కువగా డబ్బు ఖర్చు

[Sri N. Venkatachalamaji] [19th March 1952]

పెడుతున్నారు. మన ప్రజలలో చాలామంది విద్యావిహీనులు. ప్రజలలో అవిద్య తొలగినాడే దేశం సర్వతోముఖాభివృద్ధి చెందడానికి అస్కారము వుంది. కాబట్టి పట్నవాసాలలో కాలేజీలకు ఎక్కువగా డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేయడంతోనే సంతృప్తిపడక ప్రతి గ్రామంలోనూ ఒక ప్రాథమిక విద్యా పాఠశాల తప్పకుండా వుండే విధానము చేస్తే చాలా బాగుంటుంది.

“ఇరిగేషన్ గురించి బడ్జెట్ లో ప్రతి సంవత్సరం కొంత డబ్బు కేటాయించబడి వుంటుంది. కాని ఒక స్కీము అమలు జరిపినట్లు కన్పించడంలేదు. మైనరు ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీములు కూడా ప్రభుత్వమువారు జరిపించడంలేదు. అందువల్ల ప్రజలలో చాలా అసంతృప్తి వర్ధిల్లింది. ప్రతి చిన్న విషయానికీ కూడా ప్రభుత్వమువారి ఆమోదము కావాలనే నిబంధనవల్ల పనులు తొందరగా సాగడంలేదు. కాబట్టి చిన్న పనులను అసినైటు ఇంజనీర్లు, బీఫ్ ఇంజనీరు యొక్క అంగీకారంతో చేయవచ్చుననే నిబంధన వుండడం చాలా మంచిది. 50 వేల రూపాయలలో, లక్ష రూపాయలలో మించని పనులు యక్సిక్యూటివు ఇంజనీర్ శాంక్షను చేయవచ్చుననే విధానాన్ని అమలు పరచినట్లయితే మైనరు ఇరిగేషను పనులు ఎప్పటికప్పుడు జరిగే అవకాశం వుంది. ఈ విషయంగురించి ప్రభుత్వంవారు అలోచించవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను.

“కాంగ్రెసువారు అసెంబ్లీలో 150 మంది మాత్రమే వున్నారు. అందువల్ల కాంగ్రెసువారు మినిస్ట్రీని ఏర్పాటుచేయగూడదని ఆదిత్యగారు అన్నారు. కాని ఇతర పార్టీలవారందరూ కట్టగట్టుకొని మంత్రివర్గాన్ని ఏర్పాటుచేయడాన్ని వారు అంగీకరిస్తున్నారు. వారి పార్టీవారు ఇతర పార్టీలతో కలిసి మినిస్ట్రీని ఏర్పాటు చేయడంలో ఏమి తప్ప లేక పోలే ఇప్పటి పరిస్థితులలో కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీ మినిస్ట్రీ ఫారం చేయకుండా అపోజిషన్ లో వుంటే ఇతర పార్టీలు యే ప్రకారం administration చేస్తారో ప్రజలు చూస్తారు. కాబట్టి కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీ అపోజిషన్ లో ఉంటే మంచిదని నా అభిప్రాయం. కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీ లీడరు ఓడిపోయినారని వారు అన్నారు. కాని కె. ఎం. పి. పార్టీ లీడరుకు డిపాజిటుకూడా పోయిందని వారు తెలుసుకోలేక పోయినారు. ఆదిత్యగారు మొదటినుంచి కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీకి చెందినవారే. కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీ వారిచేత నెలెక్టు చేయబడినవారే. వారు కాంగ్రెసులోనుంచి వెళ్లి పోయినప్పుడు విశ్వనాథంగారు లాగా తమ స్థానాన్ని రిజైన్ చేయలేదు. ఆ విధంగా రిజిగ్నేషన్ సమర్పించకపోవడం చాలా శోచనీయం.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“The House will now adjourn till 12 noon to-morrow, the 20th March 1952.”

The House then adjourned to meet again at 12 noon on Thursday, the 20th March 1952.